

LIBERAL PARTY
SAID TO DESIRE
LAND VALUE TAX

Report of Scottish Land Inquiry
Committee Satisfies Committee
for Taxation of Land Values,
Says Its Secretary, Mr. Paul

DELAY IS EXPLAINED

Lloyd George Misinformed as to
Strength of Movement and
Did Not Care to Commit the
Government Too Far, Alleged

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LONDON—The report of the Scottish land inquiry committee having been published, a Monitor representative discussed the situation with Mr. Paul, the secretary of the committee for the taxation of land values, who said his committee considered the report eminently satisfactory, amounting to another declaration by the Liberal party of their intention to make taxation and rating of land values one of the most important planks in their platform and if the Liberals were not returned to power at the next general election, they would, he considered, undoubtedly work while in opposition with this question as their great issue.

The delay in the issue of the report occurred, Mr. Paul said, about the time of Mr. Lloyd George's famous Glasgow speech, previous to which he had made several important pronouncements on the land question, omitting to mention the taxation or the rating of land values.

The explanation of this omission, Mr. Paul continued, must surely be that Mr. Lloyd George had been misinformed as to the strength of the land values party. He gradually realized the strength of this party, recognizing that the Liberals could not afford to shirk this issue any longer, and the suppression of the Scottish report was therefore part of an effort not to commit the government too far. It was recognized that the issue of the report would mean the government had burned their boats and it was not considered expedient then to take such vigorous action. Hence, the present publication of the report is of special interest.

BETTER HOUSING MOTIVE OF
EXHIBITION OPENED IN DUBLIN

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

DUBLIN—A civic exhibition which is largely due to the efforts of Lady Aberdeen was opened yesterday in Dublin by the lord lieutenant. A street pageant, in which most of the municipal bodies of Ireland took part, preceded the opening ceremony. As mentioned in a previous cable despatch, Belfast sent no delegates,

NEW HAVEN BOARD
IS MEETING TO
DECIDE COURSE

Attitude of Directors Toward
Mandates of Federal and State
Governments Is Awaited

NEW YORK—Attention of all federal officials at Washington, the stockholders of the Boston & Maine and New Haven roads, and of the public at large is centered on the meeting of the board of directors of the New Haven railroad company here at 1:30 this afternoon.

Two problems confront the directors of the New England transportation system: the action to be taken on the acceptance or rejection of the Massachusetts unemerging law and the action on the finding of the interstate commerce commission in its report on the Senate Norris resolution.

Action on the part of Attorney-General McReynolds, for the federal government, is reported to be impending in case the New Haven board rejects the Massachusetts separation terms from the Boston & Maine.

The directors met in their room in the Grand Central station. Several out of town members of the board came here yesterday afternoon and evening.

Early arrivals at the New Haven offices were James H. Hustis, president; A. D. Clark, secretary; A. T. Hadley and James L. Richards.

No statement of any kind was forthcoming prior to the meeting and it is expected that it will continue for several hours.

KEY TO ADRIATIC IS OBJECTIVE
OF TWO FACTIONS OF ALBANIA

Both Epirotes and Muhammadan Insurgents but Few Miles
From Valona, on Ultimate Possession of Which De-
pends Future Action of Italy and Austria-Hungary

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

VIENNA—At the moment Valona, which controls the entrance to the Adriatic, is attracting more attention than any other part of Albania. With the insurgents advancing steadily on the town its fall is considered imminent, both the Epirotes and the Muhammadan insurgents being but a few miles away. The leaders of these two bodies are endeavoring to arrange for their coopera-

BOSTON POSTAL
BUSINESS GAINS
\$424,000 A YEAR

Postmaster Mansfield Reports
That Transactions at Main
Office and 284 Stations Amount
to Upward of \$8,000,000

BANKS SHOW INCREASE

Savings Branch of the Service Has
Deposits of \$1,368,125 as
Against \$1,177,990 in 1913—
Registry and Money Orders

Business transacted by the Boston postoffice in the last year totals \$8,192,857.62, a gain of \$424,873.16 over the previous year.

Postmaster Mansfield has compiled the figures showing the business transacted at the Boston postoffice, including the main office, the 75 stations and branches and the 209 contract stations, for the year ended June 30, 1914. The total receipts of the stations and branches amounted to \$4,515,907.45. The receipts at the main office were \$3,676,950.17. The following tabulations show the

(Continued on page four, column two)

HUERTA AND TWO OF HIS FUGITIVE AIDES



(Copyright by International News Service)

At left, former Mexican Minister of War Blanquet, now in flight with abdicating dictator, shown in center; at right, former Minister Moseno, recently arrived at Havana.

UNIONIST WHIP
CONFERS WITH
ULSTER LEADER

Attitude Toward Amending Bill
in Commons Discussed—Lib-
erals Make Plea for Support

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

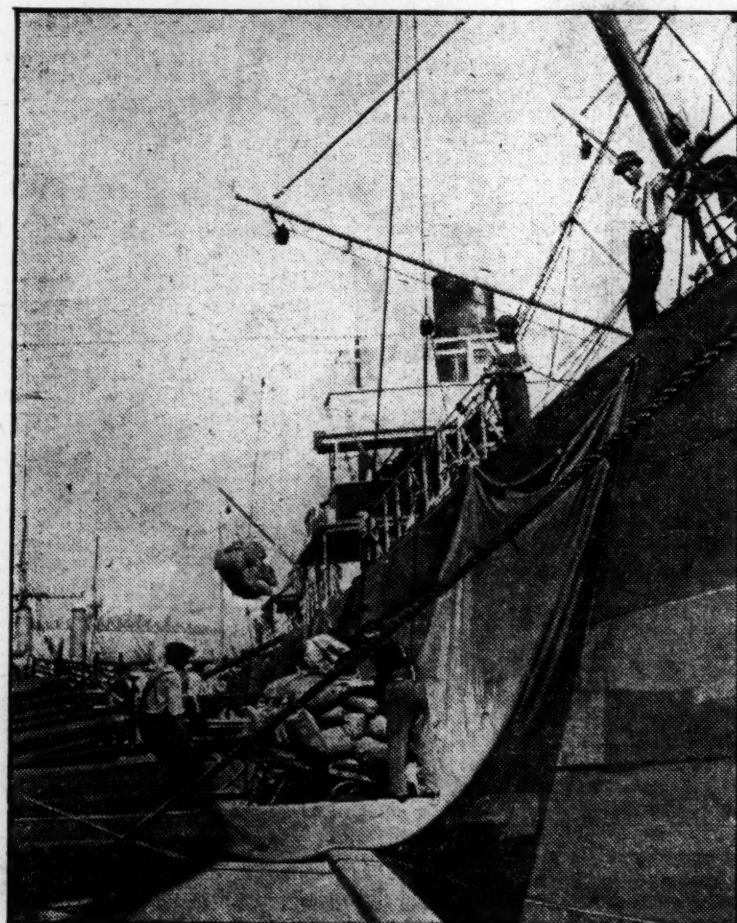
LONDON—Sir Edward Carson was recalled to London from Ireland by a telegram from Mr. Bonar Law and was present yesterday at a conference with the Unionist leader in Commons to decide the attitude to the amending bill.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Asquith announced provisionally that the second reading of the amending bill would be taken on Monday and promised a more definite statement tomorrow. Mr. Illingworth, the chief Liberal whip, has sent a strongly worded note to Liberal members warning them against the diminution of government majorities and urging their active support of the government during the remainder of the session.

FREIGHT COMPLAINT DISMISSED

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission dismissed the cases of Hertley & Co. vs. New Haven and Boston & Maine.

TRADE IN ARGENTINE CORN
IS TO BE TESTED IN BOSTON



Unloading first shipment of South American corn received at Boston

Can Argentine corn be imported and sold at Boston cheaper than the grain grown in this country and sent on from Chicago? Such is the question that local grain brokers and dealers are concerning themselves about. If this can be done, a new era in the grain business is about to start. An "experiment" shipment was sent here from Buenos Aires aboard the British steamer Asuncion de Larriaga, Captain Doyle, and this corn is now being unloaded from the vessel at Hoosac Tunnel docks, Charlestown.

This corn was quoted on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce at from 73 to 75 cents per bushel, f. o. b., Hoosac Tunnel docks. Chicago corn sold here at 80 cents per bushel. Corn is not used here in Boston, however, but is sent to Lawrence, Lowell, and outside milling towns. Practically the only corn here is stored in elevators for shipment. On several occasions steamers have brought Argentine corn to Boston, but never discharged it here. The cargo of the Asuncion de Larriaga is the first Argentine corn ever discharged and sold at Boston. Importation of the staple through the port of New York, however, is common, as well as through Philadelphia and Montreal.

Corn is laden aboard the steamers at Buenos Aires, and the average passage of freighters to Boston is from 28 to 30 days. Corn from this shipment was hard, flinty, of good orange color and pronounced excellent quality by local dealers.

WASHINGTON AWAITS WORD
AS TO PLANS OF CARRANZA

United States Stand Is Outlined on Attitude of Constitutional Leader in Light of Huerta's Resignation and Carbajal's Succession to Chief Place

WASHINGTON—From sources close to President Wilson it is learned that the attitude of the United States government toward the new phases of the Mexican situation has been carefully worked out.

No government will be recognized by the United States in Mexico which is not representative of all of the Mexican people and pledged to reestablish constitutional government at as early a date as possible. The powers have signified their intention to withhold recognition of Huerta's successor until after the United States acts. The United States will impress on Carranza that he must adopt a conciliatory attitude if he expects to be aided by this government. If a military dictatorship is established along the lines followed by Huerta then the United States will await events, refusing recognition and making no effort to influence bankers to loan funds to the military government.

If Carranza endeavors to take over the

reins of government in Mexico City on broad, patriotic lines, protecting political opponents and aliens, this government will try to influence bankers here and abroad to furnish funds and in every way assist in reestablishing a permanent government in Mexico, and will also withdraw its troops from Veracruz and its

(Continued on page five, column three)

HUERTA'S TRAIN IS
HOURS OVERDUE AT
ORIZABA STATION

VERACRUZ—The train bearing General Huerta and General Blanquet in flight from Mexico City is lost, insofar as officials of the Mexican railway are concerned. Five hours after the train was due at Orizaba it had not arrived there.

The Huerta and Blanquet families arrived at Puerto Mexico today.

ARMY INQUIRY BY
BOTH HOUSES OF
FRANCE AGREED

Chamber of Deputies Takes Up
the Charge of Unpreparedness
and Names Committee to Sit
With Body from Upper House

ATTACK DEPRECATED

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

PARIS—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday discussed the question of army deficiencies raised in the Senate by M. Humbert. General Pédoya, president of the army committee and a strong opponent of three years' service, urged that a separate inquiry should be made by the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Viviani, however, proposed that delegates from a committee of the Chamber should sit with the committee of the Senate for purposes of inquiry. This was ultimately agreed to.

A Socialist deputy proposed that the committee should be made a permanent committee of control. This was vigorously opposed by M. Driant, a member of the Right, who insisted that the whole campaign was directed at securing a change in the chief command of the army. M. Lafèvre deprecated this attack on the army at a moment when everything was being done to retrieve past errors and insisted that the truth was that for 15 years the country had not accepted the sacrifices that were necessary for its defense.

CAPTAIN GREENE IS RETIRED

Capt. William J. Greene of company E, eighth regiment, M. V. M., of Cambridge, has been retired with the rank of major at his own request and has been appointed judge advocate by the Governor. An election to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation will be held Friday evening.

LINER MICHIGAN SAILS

The Warren liner Michigan, Captain Ritchie, sailed for Liverpool this afternoon with 141,644 bushels of wheat, 500 sacks of flour, 315 barrels of grease, four carloads of lumber, and 100 tons of pig lead. She carried no passengers.

LOAN BY GERMANY
CAUSES UPROAR IN
BULGAR ASSEMBLY

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

SOFIA—There was considerable uproar in the Sobranje yesterday owing to the protest of the opposition to the proposed German loan. An opposition delegate declared his party would never cease obstructing until the loan contract was withdrawn. Dr. Radoslavoff, the prime minister, appealed without success to the deputies to hear a report of the statement and to discuss the question calmly. The supporters of the ministry crowded round the reporter whilst he made his statement and the vote was ultimately declared carried amidst scenes of indescribable uproar.

BOALT CHARGES
DISPROVED, SAYS
BADGER REPORT

WASHINGTON—Charges against Ensign William Richardson for alleged use of the law of flight at Veracruz, made by Correspondent Fred L. Boalt, a newspaper man, were disproved, according to findings of the naval board of inquiry, Admiral Badger advised the navy department this afternoon.

Whether Mr. Boalt was justified in writing the story of Mexican prisoners being shot down as they were forced to escape by American marines under command of Ensign William R. Richardson will be reported to the Senate by the secretary of the navy. The Poin Dexter resolution, calling upon the secretary for the papers in the case, was passed by the Senate today.

NEW BEDFORD IS TO HEAR
PLANS FOR PIER BETTERMENT

The board of harbor and land commissioners has arranged for a conference with the mayor of New Bedford and others on Tuesday evening, July 21, at New Bedford on the subject of the extension and development by the commonwealth, under the direction of the board, of the piers and docks now belonging to that city.

The territory at Provincetown belonging to the commonwealth and known as the province lands, which is under

CARBAJAL NOW
SEEKING PARLEY
WITH CARRANZA

Commission From New Chief
Now on Its Way to Arrange
for Peaceful Entrance of the
Constitutionalists Into Capital

HUERTA IS IN FLIGHT

Dictator's Resignation, Citing Aid
He Says U. S. Gives to Car-
ranza, Is Read to the Mexican
Congress and Is Accepted

BLANQUET ALSO GOES

Villa Expresses His Regret
That Former Provisional Pres-
ident Did Not Wait for Him
in the Capital of the Republic

MEXICO CITY—While a commission was on its way to Celaya today, there to endeavor to arrange for the peaceful entrance of the Constitutionalists into the capital, Francisco Carbajal, the new provisional President, faced the delicate task of placating a dozen different factions, forming a provisional cabinet and preserving peace in the city until the Constitutionalists have assumed control and a government capable of guaranteeing peace to the entire nation is established.

The whereabouts of General Huerta, who resigned Wednesday, was a mystery here today. Accompanied by General Blanquet he motored to a station outside the city last night and boarded a train. Whether they are bound for Puerto Mexico or Salina Cruz is not known. Many believe Huerta and his minister of war intend to join their families at Puerto Mexico.

Capital Quiet Today

The capital was quiet today, but there was an undercurrent of excitement resulting in the circulation of many rumors, none of which could be confirmed. One of these declared that General Huerta had sent the Jucheco Indians to the mountains and that they are to be joined by the famous Twenty-ninth infantry, which has at all times been loyal to him.

Most of the cargo of arms from the Ypiranga has reached the Oaxaca mountains, it is declared, and headed by the twenty-ninth, the Indians, says the rumor, will be led in a revolution to place Felix Diaz at the head of the government. The Pueblo Indians, always favorable to Diaz, will also join the revolt, according to the rumors.

Jesus Urquiza, Jose Ines Novela and Enrique Bordes Mangal, deputies in Congress during the Madero administration, left the capital last night soon after Carbajal was installed as President, expecting to meet Constitutionalists representatives at Celaya and to arrange for negotiations looking toward the admission of Carranza leaders to the capital.

Huerta at Last Resigns

General Huerta resigned Wednesday night from the provisional presidency of Mexico. His resignation was accepted by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 121 to 17.

Huerta and Blanquet and former ministers of public education and communications and other officials and friends left in the afternoon for Los Reyes station, about 16 miles from Mexico City, where they boarded a special train which carried an escort of troops. The party had option on several destinations, but

(Continued on page five, column one)

APPELLATE COURT
CHANGES RULING
IN JOHNSON CASE

CHICAGO—The Illinois appellate court today reversed the decision of the Cook county superior court in the case of George Johnson, the former Cincinnati National league pitcher in a ruling that is hailed by Federal league magnates as the most important thus far in the baseball controversy.

The effect will be that baseball players dissatisfied with a long-term contract may take advantage of the 10-day clause. The appellate court is the one of last resort in this case.

The court set aside the injunction obtained by the Cincinnati National league baseball club, prohibiting Johnson from playing with the Kansas City Federals, or any club other than Cincinnati.

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Lack of Seat Space Problem for French Parliament

PALAIS BOURBON IS TOO LIMITED IN ITS CAPACITY

New Hall Is Held Unfeasible, Because of Cost—Removal to Versailles Would Require New Law Which Is Opposed

ENLARGING IS TALKED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The new rule which provides that deputies must find seats in the space allotted to the group to which they belong is causing considerable consternation among the members in the Chamber of Deputies. The seating capacity of the Palais Bourbon is distinctly inadequate for the needs of the present Parliament, with the result that not only those who are not registered as belonging to any group, but even many who are actually members of groups, complain of not being able to find convenient seats.

M. Briand, M. Guist'hau, M. de Monzie and other prominent men who do not officially belong to any group in the Chamber find themselves relegated to the extreme right. This situation generally has created such an uproar amongst the members that M. Groussier, one of the deputies, has been appointed to try and adjust the differences. The official department of the Chamber is meeting with similar difficulties through lack of space, but the present financial situation in France is such that this is hardly the moment to propose the building of a new hall which would certainly cost several millions of francs.

One of the permanent officials has launched the idea that Parliament might conveniently sit at Versailles, and there is considerable discussion of the question both on the part of the members and the public. The very proposal, however, raises at once an important point. To change the meeting place of Parliament would require the passing of a new law and it is a mooted point whether this would be possible under the present constitution, to say nothing of the opposition that the proposal would be sure to meet with both in the Chamber and the Senate.

The matter is being investigated with a view to ascertaining if it would be possible for the Chamber itself to meet at Versailles, without obliging the various executive departments to give up their present offices. The members themselves, however, appear entirely hostile to the idea, and the general impression is that the matter had better be left in abeyance until such time as it may be found convenient to spare the necessary funds for enlarging the Palais Bourbon.

ANARCHISTS TO MEET IN LONDON LAST OF AUGUST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The anarchists will hold an international congress in London at the end of August. All the countries of Europe will be represented, as well as the republics of South America. Among the subjects to be discussed, besides tactics and organization, will be syndicalism and its relation to anarchism, and the attitude of the anarchist towards anti-militarism. Anarchists in England are chiefly to be found in a Jewish group in the East End of London. They have for the last 29 years issued a Yiddish publication entitled *The Workers' Friend*. English anarchists have another organ, *The Voice of Labor*.

MAGISTRATES OF MANY ACTIVITIES

(Special to the Monitor)

CARDIFF, Wales—The new magistrates appointed for Glamorganshire include representatives from all parties, professions and trades. Among the miners' representatives are W. Brace, M. P., president of the South Wales Federation; Councilor Watts Morgan and Vernon Hartshorn. There are two tinsmiths and a retired schoolmaster, ex-president of the National Union of Teachers.

PRINCE COLONNA NEW ROME MAYOR

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The successor of Signor Nathan to the post of mayor of Rome is the Prince Prospero Colonna, who took a leading part in the formation of the alliance between the Roman Catholics and the Liberals of Rome at the municipal elections.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, daily, 2, 7, 15.
MODERN—"The Eagle's Mate."
NEW YORK
COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter," 8:15.
COMEDY—"Kitty Mackay," 8:20.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Cabrera," 8:25, 8:15.
LONGACRE—"Pair of Sixes," 8:30.
THIRTY-NINTH—"Too Many Cooks," 8:20.
CHICAGO
GARRICK—"Reg 'n' My Heart," 8:15.
POWERS—Ruth Chatterton, 8:15.

NORWAY'S KING HEARS SINGERS IN CHRISTIANIA

Largest Choir Ever Heard in City Gathers—Many From United States Attend the Celebration

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—In Christiania recently a larger number of singers than has ever previously been seen here assembled to give a concert in the Jubilee Exhibition hall. The singers were gathered, not only from all parts of the country but also from the United States, the total number being 2600.

Bearing about 100 standards, the choirs passed through the streets which were crowded with sightseers, on their way to the Royal Palace to greet the King of Norway, who, accompanied by the Queen and the Crown Prince, awaited their arrival on the balcony. After a speech by the leader of the Christiania choir, the King welcomed the singers, expressing his pleasure especially at seeing the members of the Norway-American choir present. After all the leaders had been presented to the King the Norwegian national anthem was sung.

CULTIVATORS OF MYSORE QUIT OLD WAYS FOR BETTER

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—Three years ago a committee was appointed in Mysore to investigate the methods of agriculture and sericulture, with a view to their improvement. The report now issued although recording no great achievement is of considerable interest as it shows that in some parts of the country, if not in all, it is possible to get the cultivators to give up some of their old customs in favor of more advanced methods of cultivation.

The chief success was met in teaching the ryots, country folk, to take better care of their silkworms. This is an important item, the silk industry in the state being worth £750,000 sterling per annum to the ryots. Another point which was successful was the demonstration of the practicability of more general irrigation by the use of oil-engines and pumps, which, although representing a fairly large capital expenditure, are not beyond the means of many of the larger owners.

Afforestation, the care of cattle, the opening of schools for the sons of ryots, and the posting of agricultural inspectors in various parts represent some of the activities of the committee, and the progress achieved up to date augurs well for the future betterment of agriculture throughout Mysore.

METEOROLOGICAL CONFERENCE HEAD IS SIR E. J. E. SLADE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—It is announced that Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund J. E. Slade has consented to act as president of the forthcoming meteorological conference which is to be opened in Edinburgh on Sept. 5. A full program has been arranged, including discussions and lectures on various aspects of meteorology, visits to Edinburgh and Eskdalemuir observatories and other places of interest, and a reception by the lord provost and council of the city of Edinburgh.

WOMEN REQUEST STEAD MEMORIAL GET NOBEL PRIZE

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The International Council of Women has sent a letter through the president of the council, Lady Aberdeen, to the Nobel committee of the Storting. The letter requests the committee to give the Nobel prize this year to the Stead memorial fund. As the object of the fund is to work against the social evil through the building of homes for working women in the large towns, in different countries, it is thought that this would be in accordance with the rules governing the Nobel prize.

NEW SYSTEM OF TRAINING FOR SCOTCH TEACHERS EFFECTIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A report on the training of teachers in Scotland has been prepared by the directors of studies for the four provincial committees. In this it is stated that while the time is not yet ripe for passing a verdict on the new system on its merits, it is possible to compare its main features with those of the system it has superseded. The fundamental difference between the new system and the old is that while the pupil teacher existed for the sake of the school, the junior student exists for the sake of the junior student. The pupil teacher earned a grant in respect of his work as a teacher, the junior student earns a grant in respect of the instruction and training received by him from the school staff. The pupil teacher was first and foremost a teacher, the junior student is first and foremost a student. It follows that in respect of scholar-

FRANCE'S NEW TOKIO EMBASSY WILL BE NOTABLE STRUCTURE

Present Building, Thirty Years Old, Is Too Small—New Quarters Will Be on Historic Site Where One of Wonders of Japanese Gardening Once Was

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—It is expected that the new building of the French embassy, which is now being planned, will, when completed, be a unique addition to the modern architecture of Tokio. The erection of the building is of the utmost importance not on account of the proverbial "diplomatic luxury," but owing to the fact that the present building, which is very old and small, is not adequate to cope with the ever-increasing growth of the embassy.

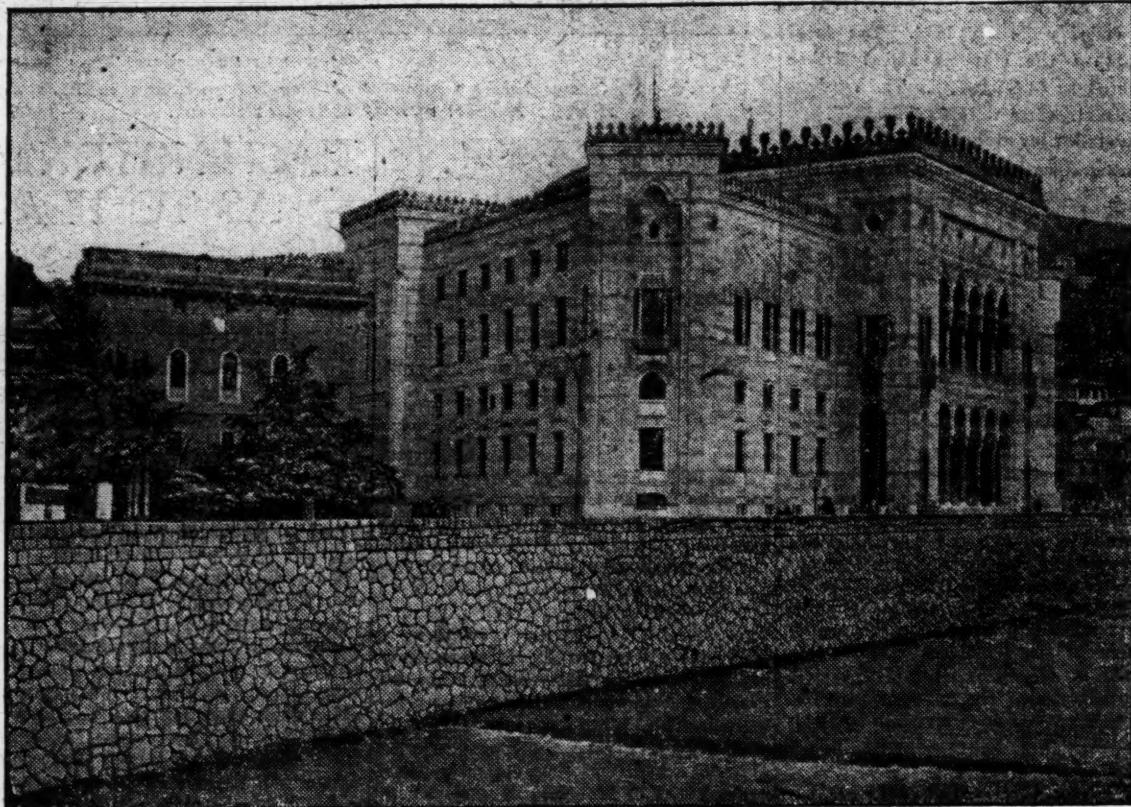
The present building at Iida-machi was constructed 30 years ago, as a residence for Count Okuma, the present premier. Later the Count removed to his residence at Waseda, and his former house with the grounds were handed over to the foreign office.

The French embassy was, at that time, housed in a temple at Shiba, whence it was, through the courtesy of the foreign office, removed to the present building.

The total area of the grounds is 3844 taubo, of which almost one half is occupied by the embassy itself. As it must be removed on account of the proposed street improvement, it was decided to obtain a large site for the new quarters. These will be situated at No. 2, Akabane-cho, Shiba, on a site which was formerly occupied by the naval arsenal at Tsukiji.

The ground which the French embassy has acquired has an interesting history. Long ago it was owned by relations of the present Count Arima, and on the spot where the embassy is to be built was a big pond which was one of the wonders of Japanese gardening. On the restoration of the sovereignty early in Meiji, however, the pond had to be reclaimed and the naval arsenal was erected. Yet in these latter days the beauty and grandeur which it once possessed and which is perhaps unrivaled in the city, remain unchanged.

WALL SURROUNDS BOSNIAN CITY'S BUILDING



(Reproduced by permission)

Town hall in Sarajevo, attractive structure of stone ornate in architecture

OWNERSHIP OF LAND REMEDY FOR EXCESSIVE EMIGRATION

Main Object of Those Who Go Away, According to Jesse Collings, Is to Acquire Realty, Hence Solution of Problem Lies at Home, as Land Purchase Shows

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a letter to the Times Jesse Collings, the veteran advocate of small holdings, considers the question of rural depopulation. The immediate reason of Mr. Collings' letter is an announcement recently made by the Central Emigration board as to the formation of a company to buy land in Australia for settlement for British emigrants. Without questioning the good intentions of the promoters of the company, Mr. Collings seeks to point out a serious national danger involved in excessive emigration. The great body of those who go away, he says, are by no means a needy class. Many of the agriculturists who emigrate, farmers, market gardeners, foremen, bailiffs, and even laborers, have money in their pockets, and many of them large sums.

The number of emigrants, the letter continues, who left the United Kingdom in 1912, namely 261,858, carried with them at the lowest estimate an average of £15 per head, or just over £4,000,000 in one year. During the 10 years, 1900-9 inclusive, the number of emigrants was

1,318,069. Taking the same average of £15 per head, those persons carried with them nearly £20,000,000. Mere statistics, however, Mr. Collings says, do not touch the imagination of the general public, but its full extent may be realized when it is stated that the British people who emigrate every year exceed in number the whole population of the rural county of Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, or Shropshire.

After pointing out that the main object of the agricultural classes who emigrate is to obtain the ownership of land, Mr. Collings proceeds to deduce from this a remedy for excessive emigration. This remedy he declares to be for the English government to adopt the policy of the land company above named, and apply it to England. There is room, he says, and to spare, for all the agriculturists who leave "of the vast areas of uncultivated and waste lands in this country, there to be employed in raising food which at the present time is imported in enormous quantities from abroad. Mr. Collings recognizes that the operation of such a scheme would of necessity be slow, but he insists that as fast as it was carried out, so fast would the whole agricultural situation be changed.

In proof of this contention Mr. Collings points to the successful working of the land purchase act of 1903 in Ireland, which has resulted in a steady decrease in emigration. In the long run, he insists, such a scheme would settle the question of rural depopulation. At present, the letter continues, for every 100 acres of grass, one man, or at the most two men, are enough, but the same area under the plow would require seven or eight persons, besides horses and machinery. The village subsidiary trades, blacksmiths, harness-makers, cartwrights, and so forth, would be revived, and the market towns would again become prosperous. The policy proposed, Mr. Collings adds, contains nothing new. It is founded on the experience of every other nation in Europe.

CAPE TO BUILD RAILWAY

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The Cape peninsula municipal council have engaged an engineer immediately to proceed with the construction of the funicular railway to Table mountain.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA HAS CELEBRATION FOR EMPIRE DAY

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The celebrations in South Australia in connection with Empire day were characterized by much enthusiasm. Special lessons relating to the affairs of the empire were given in all the public schools, and the high or secondary schools in the metropolitan area were visited by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Galway, who addressed the students.

The statue of Queen Victoria, and also those of Colonel Light and John McDouall Stuart, and other statues in the city, were decorated in honor of the day; and, as is customary, the Commonwealth government entertained a number of army and navy veterans at dinner.

The annual demonstration of the League of the Empire was attended by about 1500 children, representative of various Adelaide and suburban public schools, and many adults. His Excellency the Governor presided, and the proceedings were spirited and enthusiastic.

DUTCH OFFICER AVERS INTRIGUE RULES ALBANIA

General de Veer, Who Organized Gendarmerie, Tells of People Who Have No Understanding of Patriotism or Loyalty

HIS MISSION DIFFICULT

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—General de Veer, who went out to Albania as head of the Dutch mission for the organization of the gendarmerie, gave an interview to a representative of a Dutch paper during a brief stay which he made in Holland recently. Few Europeans have had a better opportunity of studying the Albanian problem in all its various aspects, and his descriptions are therefore of special interest.

General de Veer was full of praise for the strenuous work accomplished by his subordinates. Albania, he said, was a land of intrigue, a land where one member of the nobility plotted against the other, and every tribe against its neighbor. To add to the confusion there were any number of outside influences, each struggling against the other. Indeed, he said, it is practically impossible for any one who does not know the country to have any idea of how endless are these intrigues and how difficult they render the task of the Dutch officers.

Country Surveyed

To obtain any adequate understanding of the present position and the future outlook it was necessary, he said, to go back to the very beginning. It might be remembered that on their arrival in the country at the latter part of last year, the Dutch officers at once began an extensive tour of the country, studying its formation, its tribes, customs and possibilities. Such knowledge was absolutely essential if they were to be properly equipped for the task entrusted to them, namely the organization of a gendarmerie capable of insuring peace and order. Immediately after their return they were urgently pressed by the International Commission of Control to get together at once a force which could be sent to the south, and which should be capable of taking charge of the districts to be evacuated by the Greek forces. That was the beginning of the trouble.

No Time to Organize

The gendarmerie had to be ready immediately. There was little time for organization, no time for choosing or picking men, no time for training; they had to take what they could get.

"Bear in mind," the general proceeded, "the type of men these were. They had never known anything but a state of almost complete anarchy. They had no conception of the words 'patriotism' or 'fatherland.' They had no training, no unity, no sense of loyalty; they would almost as soon shoot their officers as they would shoot rebels. It was such men as these that had to be accepted, armed and immediately sent to the south. Meanwhile the Dutch mission had no time to begin its real work, the work of organizing and training a genuine and reliable gendarmerie. Every moment had to be spent in getting these bands of men off to the south.

Mission Sidetracked

"This absorbed, not only all the time, but all the money and all the arms as well, thus completely crippling the work in other parts of Albania. Then came the Turkish attack on Valona, the gathering of threatening bands round Tirana and Elbasan, the difficulties with Essad Pasha, and finally, the present rebellion. Thus from the very beginning the real object of the Dutch mission has been sidetracked. Day after day and month after month has been occupied in staving off these intrigues and risings which have hindered and practically prevented them from making a start with the urgent preparatory work of selecting and training men and imbuing them with some sense of unity and discipline."

General de Veer declined to express any opinion on the present position in Durazzo in view of the constantly changing circumstances.

LORD CHAS. BERESFORD SAYS REAL IRISH QUESTION IS LAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., was entertained at dinner recently at the United Empire Club. Sir George Armstrong was in the chair and amongst those present were Sir Charles Follett, Admiral de Courcy Hamilton and H. Page Croft, M. P.

Lord Charles Beresford said the real Irish question had been the land question, and there would have been no trouble but for the political agitation which followed for party purposes. They had a loyal population in the north and a disloyal population in the south, the latter driven entirely to this by the memories of old penal laws against Roman Catholics. Should the two armies in Ireland get to war it would be a religious war.

None of them wished to see a religious war. It would put back the clock, and endanger the whole empire.

Proceeding, Lord Charles Beresford said that the remedy proposed was exclusion, but that was only because in Ulster they had declared that they would not accept home rule. The only way out of the difficulty was to maintain the Union. The English over-lord should see that there was fair play between both parties in Ireland, and insist on law and order. The Nationalist army, Lord Charles Beresford declared in conclusion, was being enrolled, not against Ulster, but against England, and would give the home rulers the opportunity they desired for bringing about separation.

RUSSIAN VISIT OF BULGAR STUDENTS IS FROWNED UPON

Newspapers Decry Friendly Demonstrations as Well as Participation in Prague Congress

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The Russophil students of Sofia have been obliged to abandon their intended visit to Russia, owing to the strong protests which appeared in the Bulgarian press, from nearly every political quarter.

In an article on the subject, the *Kamabana* says that those students who desire to visit Russia are, to say the least of it, dishonorable, and still more so are those newspapers and statesmen that are willing to allow so disgraceful an exhibition without a protest.

Other newspapers state that as M. Sazonoff has announced that the revision of the treaty of Bucharest is out of the question, the national pride and patriotism of Bulgaria should not allow itself to be humiliated by friendly demonstrations towards Russia, and the visit of Bulgarian students to the country would be a great humiliation. At the same time the Bulgarian press demands that Bulgaria refrain from participating in the Slav agricultural congress which is to be held at Prague.

CONSTANTINOPLE ASKS THAT GREEK SCHOOLS BE OPEN

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The chief of the education department in Constantinople has several times visited the Ecumenical Patriarch to request that the Greek churches and schools in Turkey might be reopened. It will be remembered that only recently the Patriarch issued an encyclic closing these as a protest against the persecution of the Greeks.

Although no information has been received as to the nature of the Patriarch's reply, it is nevertheless understood that he has consented to the reopening of the buildings.

TASMANIA SHOWS LARGE POTATOES

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—A splendid sample of potatoes from a farm at Wilmot have been on view at Devonport, the varieties comprising Plunkets, Reidskins and Up-to-Dates. Seventeen potatoes weighed 34 pounds, the heaviest, an Up-to-Date, weighing three pounds. The average yield per acre was approximately 12 tons, worth from £4 to £4 15s. per ton at Devonport.

AFFORESTING OF GREECE STUDIED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The French government have appointed MM. Noir and Pochon, afforestation experts, to proceed to Epirus and Macedonia respectively, to study the possibility of the afforestation of these provinces.

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Effort to Shorten Elections in Great Britain Fails

SHORTER POLLING PERIOD BILL "TALKED OUT" AT WESTMINSTER

On Last Day for Private Members' Legislation Sir Harry Verney's Measure Is Lost — Sir Edward Grey Pays Tribute to U. S. Interpretation of Treaty Rights

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—The last Friday available for private members' legislation was characterized by a lack of accomplishment all too characteristic of such occasions. It cannot be said that the government has not been liberal to the legislative desires of private members, and it cannot be said that much has been accomplished through this means.

The subject under discussion on the present occasion was Sir Harry Verney's scheme for the concentration of the polling at general elections into two days. Certain modifications had been made in the bill, and it came back from committee for its report stage. In the course of the debate no objection was raised to the principle of the bill, but the desire of more than one member obviously was to prevent its passage into law, not so much by a straight defeat as by the process of "talking out."

Mr. Worthington Evans desired the amended bill to be referred to a new committee to consider whether it was in fact possible. It was quite true, he said, that general elections had dragged out for considerably over a month, but, on the other hand, hasty legislation in this, as in other matters, was to be deprecated.

Sir Frederick Banbury urged that it should not become operative until 1916, whilst Mr. Sanders, one of the Unionist whips, insisted it was too big a subject for a private member's bill. Amendments continued to be moved by the opposition, and whilst Sir Frederick Banbury was speaking on an amendment which he had introduced, the hands of the clock pointing to the hour of 5 automatically closed the discussion and the bill was thus "talked out."

Persian Question Discussed

When the House resumed after the week end, it was to engage in an important discussion on external affairs. The question was raised on a foreign office vote, and the occasion was seized by several members, recognized as authorities on various external affairs, to ask questions and give their views. The Earl of Ronaldshay and Noel Buxton both made vigorous speeches on the subject of the Anglo-Persian oil contract. Lord Ronaldshay in a speech full of quiet satire, in which he is more than a little effective, declared that when the present foreign secretary came to office in 1905, his policy in Persia was seen to be that of the tortoise, he withdrew his shell to the southeastern corner of Persia and then drew in his head and remained there. Whilst expressing the utmost surprise that a Liberal government should invest money in Persia, Lord Ronaldshay heartily supported the scheme and only desired to urge that Sir Edward Grey should state explicitly whether, having secured important interests in Persia, Great Britain was prepared at all costs to defend them.

Speaking of the situation of the country generally, Noel Buxton inquired whether, in view of the particularly friendly relations existing between Great Britain and Germany, a new diplomatic attitude might not be adopted toward Persia. Sir Marks Sykes followed. Like a well-known character in a well-known play, Sir Marks has undoubtedly "specialized" in Persia. He insisted that if Great Britain wanted to avoid internal disorder in the country, and yet maintain the integrity of the Persian empire, the one thing contradicted the other. If they had disorder they brought in troops and special gendarmerie to suppress it, and they took away the power of the central Persian government. If they let things slide Persian poverty and incompetency were a premium on disorder, and that made a very difficult position indeed. He threw doubt on Sir Edward Grey's contention that two brigades would be sufficient to protect the pipe lines, and insisted that a division was much nearer the mark. After speeches from Sir G. Scott Robertson, Aubrey Herbert and others, Sir Edward Grey rose to reply.

Tribute Paid President Wilson

The foreign minister spoke for one hour and a quarter, and, as already mentioned in the cable despatches, covered practically all the outstanding questions in external politics.

Sir Edward Grey prefaced his remarks by an important statement on the Panama canal tolls question. He had seen it stated, he said, in some quarters, that the settlement which has now been arranged over the Panama tolls was the result of some bargain between the present government of the United States and His Majesty's government. In other words, that it had been the result of finesse. All correspondence on the matter, Grey insisted, had taken place before President Wilson assumed office, and no correspondence, he believed, had passed since. The really great and satisfactory feature of the President's action was that he had been influenced, not so much by a desire to promote friendly feelings between the two countries, but by the much greater feeling that no government should ever flinch or quail from interpreting treaty rights in a strictly fair way.

Going on to speak of Persia, Sir Edward Grey said not a single right had been obtained there under the recent contract which Great Britain had not had before. It had been said that he had

spoken lightly of the defense of oil fields, but the First Lord of the Admiralty had made it clear that the conditions were such as to make the necessity for such protection improbable and indeed impossible, owing to the fact that the Admiralty was not dependent upon that source of supply. The financial position in Persia, Sir Edward Grey admitted, was undoubtedly very serious, and the government had come to the decision that they would advance £50,000 more to the Persian government to be utilized for the gendarmerie under Swedish officers.

FRENCH BANKERS WILLING TO SEND BULGARIA MONEY

Russia in Accord With Plan, Says Minister—Contingent on Sufficiency of German Loan

(Special to the Monitor)
SOFIA, Bulgaria.—The French minister to Bulgaria recently presented a note to M. Radoslawoff, president of the Bulgarian Ministerial Council, in which he informed the Bulgarian government that in case the money obtained in Germany had not been sufficient, the French bankers desired to express their willingness to arrange a loan of £500,000,000 with the Bulgarian government, to be issued at 85 per cent with 5 per cent interest. The French loan would be issued at the end of the current year; £100,000,000 would, however, be advanced immediately.

The Russian minister to Bulgaria informed the Bulgarian government at the same time that his government was fully informed in regard to the proposition of the French bankers, and that it would associate itself with the French government in desiring that this loan be concluded.

MOTOR SHOW IN WARSAW PROVES TO BE SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The motor show which has just closed in Warsaw has, according to a Temps correspondent, proved a great success for French automobile firms. The French motor industry was represented by such well-known names as Delaunay-Belleville, Renault, Lorraine-Dietrich, Fiat, Peugeot, Delahaye, Lanhard, Lessor and Brasier. Renault is well known in Russia, not only as a first-class maker of automobiles, but also as a manufacturer of explosive motors for military purposes. The Delaunay-Belleville cars are very much patronized by Russian society.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY PROGRAM ALTERED

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Australia.—A change in the Australian naval program has been announced in the Senate by Senator Milten, minister of defense. It involves the substitution of two light cruisers and two improved submarines for the torpedo boat destroyers formerly decided upon. The order for the submarines will be placed in England. It is estimated that the cost of the altered program will approximate £1,700,000.

OPENING UP OF ASIA MINOR BY RAILROADS ADVANCES SLOWLY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The opening up of Asia Minor to trade and European enterprise is progressing, although perhaps, up to now, this progress has been somewhat slow. The receipts of the railway from Haidar Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to Angora have this year, for the third time, exceeded the amount guaranteed by the Turkish government. Yet in the whole of Asia Minor, an area five times as large as the United Kingdom, there were in 1912, only 3000 miles of railway, practically all of it single track.

An article on this subject in a recent number of Engineering gave some interesting facts concerning the construction of railways in this part of the Turkish empire. "In Roman times and even earlier, Asia Minor was a fertile country, and the roads were good. Gradually, however, through years of misrule the condition of the country degenerated, until when European engineers began to explore the country, preparatory to building railways, they found deserts and mountains entirely unsurveyed, and villages with practically no means of communication with the outer world. There was scarcely any means of transport and no control was exercised by the officials. When a concession was obtained, the difficulties were by no means at an end, difficulties due more perhaps to European than to Turkish intrigues.

In 1866 the first railway was opened, the line from Smyrna to Aedin, 214 kilometers in length. Since then rail-

CHAUVINISM NOT LIKED IN GERMANY SAYS NEWSPAPER

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The North German Gazette, in its comments on the visit of the British squadron to Kiel, remarks on the charge of chauvinism, which is laid at the door of Germany by some countries. The paper declares that the German people are not less opposed to chauvinism than are other nations. Statements made by irresponsible persons on the question of armaments are given an importance which they do not possess in the press of other countries, but the fact remains that the German people are hostile to chauvinism.

COMMONWEALTH BANK TO END COMPETING WITH STATE BANKS

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Australia.—An important agreement, subject of course to ratification by the Commonwealth Parliament and the various state legislatures, was reached by the treasurers' conference in Melbourne, whereby the present competition between the state savings banks and the Commonwealth bank is to be discontinued. In return for certain support by the states governments to be extended to the Federal bank, the latter is to discontinue its aggressive campaign. The conference also considered the question of the Federal government

taking over all the state debts. No agreement was arrived at and it seems evident that the states will continue to borrow whenever they need money. Nothing could be gained by handing over the control to the Federal government, and it was felt that the money could not be procured at a cheaper rate, if as cheap, under new conditions. The states are not anxious to part with any of the privileges they now enjoy, and if they allowed the debts to be consolidated, it seems that eventually the assets would have also to go under Federal control, a thing which could not be tolerated.

LONDON'S ULSTER VOLUNTEERS CAMP



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

Anti-home rule organization of metropolis changing guard at maneuvers held for practice ULSTERMEN OF LONDON READY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The Ulster volunteer movement is spreading rapidly in England. The large force which exists in London recently went into camp for a week's training at Wealdstone. The force is composed entirely of Ulstermen resident in London, and they hold themselves in readiness at the shortest possible notice to proceed to Ireland and join the main body.

BIBLE SOCIETY HAS CENTENARY IN AMSTERDAM

(Special to the Monitor)
VOORBURG, Holland.—The Dutch Bible Society recently celebrated its centenary in Amsterdam. People from all parts of the world were present at the meetings and interesting discussions took place between the many theologians from Holland and other countries. The Queen of Holland received the board of directors of the society and the delegates, at Het Loo.

PERIOD OF MILITANT ACTIVITY FOLLOWED BY LULL IN BRITAIN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The long period of militant activity which marked the rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst has been followed by a lull which apparently coincides with the reception by the premier of the deputation from the East London Federation. Temporarily, at any rate, there is an absence of headlines in the press drawing attention to the doings of militant suffragists.

The only event of any moment has been the trial of Miss Hall at the Old Bailey. Miss Hall was one of the five women arrested in a West End flat on the charge of having in her possession explosive tubes filled with gunpowder, in such circumstances as to make it probable that they were intended for an illegal purpose. After the evidence had been given, Miss Hall conducted her own defense. She compared the campaign carried on by the Women's Social and Political Union for women's enfranchisement with that carried on by men for the same purpose, and said that the most militant action of the women had not approached the burning of Bristol by men, when they were agitating for the franchise.

Militancy Not Half Holiday

Referring to the Ulster and Nationalist armies, she pointed out the illegal position of the government in prosecuting women for having explosives in their possession, when they left Sir Edward Carson at large though Ulster was stocked with weapons and explosives. Militancy, continued Miss Hall, was no half holiday. It meant careful consideration and the most thoughtful deliberation. For five weeks she had been in custody under remand, and during that time she had been forcibly held 100 times. The jury after an hour's deliberation found the prisoner guilty, but recommended her to mercy on the grounds that she was only a paid agent of others who ought to have been beside her in the dock. Judgment was postponed.

More Publicity Wanted

Mrs. Fawcett moved a resolution expressing the urgent necessity for giving wider publicity and scope to the constitutional movement for women's suffrage, and proposing the institution of a grand metropolitan fund. She said that the disorder of the present time was due to the mishandling of this great subject by the government from the beginning. She quoted words of Macaulay, "Woe to that government which thinks that a great, steady, and a long continued move-

ment of the public mind can be stopped like a street riot."

To the contention made by some people that the women's cause had suffered a setback in the House of Commons, Mrs. Fawcett said that in the long run the House of Commons was subservient to the will of the people. What was the position of the question in the country? There had been no setback there, on the contrary an enormous advance. The resolution was passed, as was also another calling upon the government to introduce a measure for women's suffrage without further delay. In reply to a deputation asking for full citizenship rights for women, Mr. Holman, New South Wales premier, has promised to introduce legislation conferring the right to sit in Parliament on women.

BRITISH POLO PLAYERS LIKE SPORTSMANSHIP SHOWN IN U. S.

At Luncheon in Honor of Victors Captain Barrett and Lord Wimborne Express Gratitude to Americans and Hope That Challenge Will Be Made Next Year

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—As already reported by cable, Lord Wimborne and the members of the British polo team were welcomed home recently at a luncheon given in their honor at the Savoy by the Pilgrims. Lord Roberts presided, and there was a large and representative gathering which included the United States ambassador. Lord Roberts said they were intensely grateful at having the polo cup once more in their possession, and they were glad to have that opportunity of bearing record to the true sportsmanship which had characterized all the struggles for it on the American polo field. After giving a short account of the origin of polo and recalling briefly the history of the international polo cup, Lord Roberts gave the toast "The Successful Team," coupled with the names of Lord Wimborne and Captain Barrett.

Captain Barrett, in responding, said he was certain that all Englishmen felt grateful to their American opponents. Lord Wimborne, who followed, said they all felt immensely complimented by the honor done to them by the Pilgrims. It was a very sweet thing to have earned the approval of one's fellow countrymen. That approval had not been confined to Englishmen; it extended to the citizens of the whole of the British empire. Proceeding, Lord Wimborne said they felt greatly flattered by the presence on that occasion of the American ambassador. He was glad he was there, because it gave him an opportunity of telling the ambassador what he hoped his excellency would find some

GERMAN AIRSHIP COMPANY'S YEAR HAS BIG DEFICIT

Improvement in Industry Declared Necessary Before Organization Can Pay Its Expenses

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The annual business meeting of the German Airship Traffic Company (Luftschiffahrt Gesellschaft), commonly called the "Delag," was lately held at Frankfurt-am-Main. Geheimrat Schiess taking the chair in place of the Chief Burgomaster Herr Adickes.

Notwithstanding the fact that the receipts amounted to close upon a million marks, the chairman announced that there was a loss, during 1913, of 250,000 marks. This deficit was sufficiently disquieting, but it was trusted that the company would be able to tide over affairs until the airship industry had developed to the extent anticipated. Passenger trips made by airship during the year had brought in a sum of 540,000 marks, while in the preceding year they realized 490,000 marks. A sum of over 330,000 marks was realized through subventions and profits upon the materials used.

The charge for admission to the airship sheds, and various other things, brought in a sum of 81,000 marks. This, in itself, was all favorable enough, the chairman said, but the deficit was principally due to the great expenses in connection with maintaining the airships and to other matters. The continual endeavor to improve the ships, in case of war, was another tremendous expense. After prolonged discussion a premium of 54,000 marks had been arranged with the insurance companies. While the expenses of the upkeep amounted, in 1912, to 416,000 marks, in 1913 they were 467,000 marks. The chairman declared that a great improvement in the airship industry was to be expected within the near future, but that things would need to improve considerably before the company would be able to clear expenses.

GENERAL LEVY IDEA CRITICIZED BY M. MESSIMY

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The utterances of M. Messimy, minister for war, at the Hoche celebrations, have been adversely criticized by the Lanterne and the Radical. M. Messimy declared the "levee en masse," the general levy, too utopian an idea for practical purposes. An army ready trained could not be expected to spring out of the ground at the psychological moment. M. Messimy described the army which the country needed as an organization comprising all the strength of the nation, a force so indissolubly welded that no effort could break it.

RUBBER INDUSTRY HAS HUGE CAPITAL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—At the opening of the rubber exhibition at the Agricultural hall, London, on June 24, Sir Henry Blake, president of the exhibition, stated that the capital invested in the rubber industry amounted to £250,000,000 sterling.

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VICTORIA PLANS MORE RAILWAYS OVER 425 MILES

Minister, Mr. Mackinnon, Tells of Friendly Arrangement for Development Made by States for Their Mutual Benefit

MANY LINES ELECTRIC

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Australia.—In the course of a speech at the opening of a new branch railway, the Victorian minister of railways, Mr. Mackinnon, outlined the government's railways construction policy, indicating an expenditure of £3,000,000 on new lines.

Railways, he said, were being constructed at the rate of 150 miles per annum, at an annual cost of £265,000. New lines had been authorized by Parliament extending over 425 miles, which would be completed before the end of 1916. There would be nine new lines in hand covering 261 miles, the approximate cost of which would be £1,207,601, and five new lines authorized would cost £634,713.

A friendly arrangement for railway development had been entered into between the governments of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia, which would be of benefit to all the states concerned. Duplication of some of the existing lines nearer Melbourne would have to be hastened, as it would be increasingly difficult to carry on traffic under present conditions.

The electrification of the suburban railways, which would be proceeded with, was the largest electrification scheme under one management in the world. Mr. Mackinnon concluded by claiming that Victoria was much in advance of the other states.

QUEENSLAND TO EXHIBIT GRASSES AT PANAMA FAIR

Collection to Contain More Than Fifty Varieties and Preservation Is Now Nearly Completed

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Queensland.—It is noted that an exhibit is being prepared at the Roma state farm for the celebrations in connection with the opening of the Panama canal. The exhibit consists of a selection of natural grasses, and the operations of preserving them has been nearly completed. The collection is a splendid one, consisting of over 50 samples which have been graded to display the distinct varieties.

HANDWRITING B Y TELEPHONE DEVICE TRIED IN BELGIUM

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium.—Recently official tests were made between Brussels and Antwerp with an invention called the "Telepen." This apparatus is to be used in conjunction with the telephone and, it is claimed, reproduces the handwriting of any person who wishes to communicate with another at the other end of the wire, and so secures a permanent record. The results of the test were most promising, and further and more exhaustive tests are shortly to be made.

Opposing Lines Tighten in Reserve Board Contest

Approval of Nomination Now Said to Depend on President's Winning Over Three or Four Democratic Senators

NOT TO WITHDRAW IT

WASHINGTON—On the ability of the President to swing back into line three or four of the Democratic senators hangs the Thomas D. Jones candidacy for the federal reserve board, administration senators admitted today.

President Wilson has refused to withdraw the nomination. He believes the opposition is founded on a misapprehension. It was stated in unequivocal terms by Secretary Tumulty today that the President will not change his attitude.

Certain leading administration senators however plan to see the President and urge him to recognize the disadvantage that must accrue to the Democracy by emphasizing an open break between the Senate and the White House.

It was admitted at the White House that the result of the vote would be close. It was also admitted that certain Southern senators whose support had been counted on had aligned themselves with the opposition, chiefly on the ground that Mr. Jones' connection with the Harvester Trust made him a local issue which would be injurious to any senator who voted to confirm him. But it was also insisted that there was still a chance of success.

In aid of the fight for Mr. Jones a telegram from many "big business" men of Chicago endorsing him was received by the President.

That Ashurst of Arizona, Clarke of Arkansas and Williams of Mississippi must be lined up for Jones or confirmation is impossible, party leaders stated. Little hope was entertained of winning over Senators O'Gorman, Reed, Hitchcock and Vanderman.

Whether the doors are open to the public during the discussion of Mr. Jones' qualifications or not, it was made evident by Senators Borah, Gurnea and others that there would be plenty of discussion in open session, which would be printed in the Congressional Record.

After another day's contest over the nomination, opponents of confirmation Wednesday night were claiming that at least eight and possibly 10 Democratic senators would vote against the President's choice.

Both sides professed to see added strength for their positions in the publication of Mr. Jones' testimony before the committee at its recent inquiry into his relations with the International Harvester Company and the New Jersey Zinc Company. The testimony was made public by unanimous vote, after Senator Hitchcock, acting chairman of the committee, had submitted the majority adverse report in executive session. Mr. Jones had telegraphed that he welcomed publication of his statement.

In the course of his examination the record showed, while defending the Harvester Company and the actions of its board of directors since he became a member in 1909, Mr. Jones said he was thoroughly in accord with what he believed to be President Wilson's policy in destroying monopoly.

Publication of the majority findings was withheld by the Senate pending submission of a minority report favoring Mr. Jones' confirmation, which probably will be filed tomorrow by Senators Hollis, Shafroth, Pomeroy and Lee of Maryland. The majority report was signed by Senators Hitchcock and Reed, Democrats; Nelson, Bristow, Crawford, McLean and Weeks, Republicans.

No Agreement on Trusts

That administration leaders in the Senate still are unable to agree on the general principle of trust legislation was emphasized Wednesday in debate between Senator Hollis of New Hampshire and Senator Reed of Missouri over the interstate trade commission bill.

Sensor Hollis declared that the interstate commerce committee would give the proposed commission power to prevent "unfair competition." He added that the judiciary committee believed an attempt could and should be made to define the unfair practices to be prohibited.

Sensor Hollis said general prohibition of "unfair competition" was needed to strike at the creation of monopolies. He explained that power would remain with the department of justice to dissolve trusts under the Sherman anti-trust law, but that, in addition, the federal trade commission would be given the power of policing trade.

Sensor Hollis criticized Senator Reed for declining to offer amendments to the disputed section. Later Senator Reed, declared Senator Hollis, distorted the facts of his previous speeches.

Tells Bonds Decrease Cause

Charges of "high finance" in the Wabash-Pittsburgh terminal railway were aired before the House commerce committee working on Representative Townsend's resolution calling for an interstate commerce commission investigation to determine the cause of the decline in the market price of the railroad's bonds.

Joseph Ramsey, former president of the Wabash, testified how he had been deposed from office without his knowledge at a directors' meeting. Under questioning by Mr. Townsend he gave testimony to show that the decline in the property was caused in a contest by rival financial interests for control of freight tonnage of the Pittsburgh district.

Winchester Bill Increased

Albert Rogers, representing the Boston four show, had a conference with the

Massachusetts delegation in congress Wednesday with reference to the securing of exhibits from the department of agriculture. The delegation agreed to help him.

On motion today in the House by Congressman Deitrick, the appropriation in the general deficiency bill of \$15,000 for the postoffice site at Winchester, Mass., was increased to \$20,000, the congressman showing to the satisfaction of the House the need of an extra \$5,000 to procure the site desired by the citizens of Winchester.

Congressman Roberts has taken up with the war department a desire in Winthrop for Saturday night concerts until Labor day by the Ft. Banks military band.

President Wilson today signed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and the congressional resolution continuing appropriations for the past fiscal year until all money bills now under discussion in Congress become laws.

BOSTON POSTAL BUSINESS GAINS \$424,000 A YEAR

(Continued from page one)

business transacted at the stations and branches, and the money order, postal savings and registry transactions in the Boston postal district for the fiscal year just ended:

Receipts at Stations

Comparative statement of receipts at stations and branches of the Boston postal district for the years ended June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914:

	1913	1914
Albion station.....	\$32,690.32	\$38,075.71
Arlington branch.....	18,225.70	20,192.09
Arlington H's branch.....	5,376.21	5,805.78
Atlantic branch.....	7,014.39	7,788.65
Auburn branch.....	10,732.19	11,594.54
Back Bay station.....	269,014.30	306,275.22
Belmont branch.....	6,346.25	7,471.72
Beverly branch.....	47,549.06	53,029.94
Beverly H's branch.....	6,822.60	7,444.01
Brighton station.....	17,353.22	18,959.54
Brookline branch.....	47,632.27	51,177.16
Cambridge branch.....	124,055.11	140,475.23
Cambridge H's branch.....	126,099.08	133,285.35
Cambridge H's branch.....	35,029.06	38,508.92
Cambridge H's branch.....	45,750.09	50,783.42
Charlestown station.....	52,903.09	57,910.58
Chelsea branch.....	68,048.12	75,130.72
Chestnut Hill branch.....	6,066.10	7,319.26
Dorchester station.....	35,286.04	34,232.68
Dorchester H's branch.....	29,095.92	32,367.13
Forest Hill station.....	58,771.53	62,333.63
Essex station.....	3,500.11	3,480.21
Essex H's branch.....	12,192.11	12,446.91
Essex H's branch.....	650,708.61	730,389.92
Everett branch.....	44,138.47	47,139.56
Forest Hill station.....	19,914.55	20,820.27
Grove Hall station.....	21,839.65	24,833.66
Haverhill station.....	137,487.18	147,963.67
Hyde Park station.....	28,208.30	31,461.90
Jameson Plain station.....	47,381.17	50,377.21
Lower Falls branch.....	3,278.76	3,717.45
Madison branch.....	76,198.31	80,723.70
Madison H's branch.....	18,767.45	20,585.94
Medford branch.....	22,317.76	22,136.26
Melrose branch.....	28,806.39	30,590.75
Melrose H's branch.....	5,518.07	6,255.72
Milton branch.....	14,275.52	15,508.88
Needham branch.....	12,499.24	13,113.92
Needham H's branch.....	13,284.47	14,446.91
Newton branch.....	31,642.37	32,573.10
Newton Center branch.....	18,012.47	19,071.91
Newton Highlands branch.....	12,192.11	12,446.91
Newton Upper Falls br.....	5,638.36	6,307.84
Newtownville branch.....	14,822.73	16,210.39
North postal station.....	835,688.71	930,533.79
North Westmouth br.....	2,574.08	2,632.00
Quincy branch.....	53,027.00	57,335.56
Revere station.....	5,331.92	5,246.84
Revere branch.....	20,773.88	21,880.50
Roslindale station.....	13,918.93	14,344.43
Roxbury station.....	30,549.01	32,446.91
Roxbury Crossing sta.....	92,608.36	105,822.04

FEDERAL AGENT ARRIVES TO AID SALEM'S UNEMPLOYED

T. V. Powderly, chief of the labor department's distribution bureau, arrived in Salem today from Washington and conferred with William H. Reed, head of the local labor relief committee. He found that many of the unemployed in Salem did not want to leave the city, although he stated his department had about 500 positions with manufacturers in the middle-New England states.

Mr. Powderly said he hoped some of the refugees would decide to take these vacancies, which were mostly for textile and shoe workers, as the government understood this was the class of people who would be most affected. Since coming to Salem he stated he found another class was searching for work, comprising persons between the zones of skilled and unskilled labor. He affirmed that efforts would be made to find work for this class also.

When he returns to Washington Mr. Powderly proposes to promote a mass meeting for the purpose of interesting citizens there and manufacturers in the situation.

He is to visit Boston this afternoon and is to return to Salem tomorrow.

Property owners of South Salem are to meet tomorrow in the office of Walter K. Bigelow to make a final decision on the rebuilding of that district. They propose to urge the street commissioners to prohibit the making of their section a semi-business locality and are to ask that it be rebuilt as a residential quarter from south of Harbor street.

Lynn Big Business Men's Association presented Mayor Hurley with a complete outfit of wearing apparel and a silk hat because his clothes were lost in the fire and substitutes which were sent by some friends of his in New Hampshire had been directed to the relief committee whose members distributed them among needy persons.

Steam road rollers are being employed in unearthing the stumps of trees that were burned to the roots in the fire. On Lafayette street long chains are being attached to the stumps and, dragged by the engine, are forced to yield. This plan is a big factor in the cleaning-up work over the burned area.

The relief station at the state armory is to be abandoned next Monday when a new distribution plan goes into effect. There has been established at headquarters a complaint department, and yester-

Somerville branch.....	50,061.22	\$58,002.54
South Boston station.....	55,010.90	61,671.08
South Braintree branch.....	9,272.57	11,643.36
South Post station.....	336,585.90	375,730.40
So. Weymouth branch.....	16,637.74	20,181.43
Station A.....	100,111.00	141,791.87
Stoughton branch.....	4,141.50	12,410.32
Tufts College branch.....	5,639.94	5,771.73
Uphams Corner station.....	41,156.35	42,700.16
Waban branch.....	2,028.42	2,828.01
Waltham branch.....	114,290.27	125,547.97
Watertown branch.....	25,994.83	26,000.75
Waverley branch.....	7,648.67	8,432.56
Wellesley branch.....	17,300.92	24,000.10
Wellesley Hills branch.....	17,436.01	23,137.30
West Medford branch.....	6,882.56	7,247.90
West Newton branch.....	10,245.48	20,834.60
West Roxbury station.....	10,743.03	12,231.05
W. Somerville branch.....	35,097.68	37,997.81
Weymouth branch.....	7,609.63	8,122.80
Winter Hill branch.....	27,204.42	29,968.82
Winthrop branch.....	18,571.32	19,083.42
Wollaston branch.....	9,100.45	10,633.03

*Decrease. †Receipts do not represent a whole year. Office annexed during year to Boston postal district.

Money Order Business

Comparative statement of money order business transacted in the Boston postal district during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914:

	1913	1914
Domestic.....	1,985,080	1,074,802
Number.....	\$8,207,579.00	\$8,837,538.08
Amount.....	150,410	151,941
International.....	\$2,738,703.92	\$2,652,346.62
Number.....	23,965	26,515
Amount.....	\$207,819.60	\$337,073.45

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the number of transactions in the money order business was 3,850,860, and the total amount of money represented in these transactions was \$27,888,114.60.

Postal Savings

Comparative statement of postal savings business transacted by the Boston, Mass., postoffice, during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914:

	1913	1914
Number of accounts.....	13,582	12,117
Number of accounts.....	9,566	10,251
Number of deposits.....	69,067	69,991
Amount of deposits.....	1,177,990	1,368,125
Number of withdrawals.....	33,233	38,841
Amount of withdrawals.....	755,565	1,040,533
Accounts remaining open.....	11,090	12,441
Value of accounts remaining open.....	862,326	1,133,009

Registry Business

Statement of the registry business transacted by the Boston post office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Number of letters and parcels at main office.....	493,018
Number of letters and parcels registered at stations and branches.....	755,128
Total registered.....	1,248,146
Registered letters and parcels delivered at main office.....	631,346
Registered letters and parcels delivered at station and branches.....	605,497
Total delivered.....	1,236,843

The total number of registered letters and parcels handled by the Boston post office, including the number received for registration, the number delivered, the number reregistered and the number handled in transit amounted to 2,643,117.

CHAMBER REPORT OUT

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are receiving today copies of the fifth annual report of the board of directors for 1913. It is a volume of some 370 pages bound in paper and gives a summary of the work of the chamber.

day 250 difficulties were adjusted, a similar number being cleared the day previous. The clothing committee is to supply 200 to 300 persons with raiment daily.

Directors at the Naumkeag mills have decided to build a weaving shop first, and the cotton yarn which comes to the works will be prepared for the weaving machines. All the spinning department of the plant was destroyed in the fire. The land to be occupied by the new weaving house will be 100,000 square feet.

Calls for volunteers to aid in the distribution of clothing were made by the committee in charge of that department at Salem today, a systematized plan having been arranged by the general relief committee. The need for funds, the committee says today, is still apparent, although former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston has given his opinion that if all appropriations and provisions pledged are realized there will be ample. The relief fund now totals \$535,242.34.

Charges that large quantities of clothing have been disbursed by the Red Cross staff to parties who made money by selling it are to be investigated today. Inquiry will be made if any revenue was derived from this source and if it was turned into the relief fund.

Arthur E. Kilham, who was appointed by Eugene J. Fabens to investigate the condition of Salem police officers and firemen who lost their homes in order that immediate relief might be given them, said yesterday afternoon that the committee has made no special move yet to aid these men.

Mr. Kilham reports that 11 policemen and 32 members of the fire department lost everything they owned, many being obliged to be on duty in front of their homes when burned, yet unable to save anything. Mr. Kilham recommended the committee give at once \$100 to each policeman and fireman who lost his home. The committee of 100, appointed to devise ways and means for relief of the fire refugees, have not met since their election. It is expected Mayor Hurley will call that committee together.

With many society folk from the Back Bay and Brookline in attendance, the charity dance, held in the Arena last evening for the benefit of the Salem refugees, was a success. More than \$300 was realized which will be turned over to the Salem committee.

REPUBLICANS TO DISCUSS PARTY OUTLOOK TODAY

Legislative Committee to Meet at Headquarters to Sift Issues, Talk Over Candidates and Make Specific Campaign Plans

CANVASS FIRST STEP

Massachusetts Republicans officially turn their faces today toward the party prospects in the coming fall campaign throughout the various districts of the state, when the first meeting of the Republican legislative committee is held. Today's meeting, which is scheduled to take place at 18 Tremont street, is to be a preliminary. An open discussion of all phases of the political situation in the state is planned. But it is expected that this general sifting of issues and candidates will result in a much more definite alignment of Republican factors than now exists.

Six Republican members of the Massachusetts upper chamber—Senators Hobbs of Worcester, Norwood of Hamilton, Gordon of Springfield, Nichols of Boston, Langley of Quincy and Bazely of Uxbridge—and 21 members of the House make up the legislative committee appointed by President Coolidge, Speaker Cushing and Chairman Thurston of the Republican state committee.

It was stated yesterday by several members that no specific plans had been made for the initial meeting of the committee. The issues on which the party can best carry its candidates to victory with the aim of retaining a Republican majority in the House and the qualifications of the various district nominees will form the basis of the discussion.

To Make Canvass

Immediately following the meeting today letters are to be sent out to all the present Republican office holders in the state asking if they are to be candidates for reelection. This will form the first step toward delineating the party forces for the campaign. The drafting of the party slate for the state ticket will be the second step.

While former Congressman McCall so far remains the one candidate most talked of to head the ticket, there are many questions as to the makeup of the rest of the state. One question is geographical. Among the possible candidates for state offices a number come from the same part of the commonwealth and in several cases from the same city.

As it is the desire of the party leaders to give full representation to as many sections of the state as possible, some difficulty ensues. A. P. Langtry, for instance, who has just announced his intention of running again as secretary of state, has his home in Springfield, the city in which lives Col. A. H. Goetting, who is a candidate for the party nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Both men have their supporters among the party workers and both present claims for the opportunity of running. Mr. Langtry having served one year as secretary of state and Colonel Goetting having been candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1912.

Progressive Denial

It was officially denied at the Progressive headquarters today that any members of the Progressive party had offered to amalgamate in any way with the Republicans to support Joseph Walker as the nominee for Progressive candidate for Governor.

A special meeting of the advisory committee of the Progressive state committee was held today. Its purpose was not given out.

Friends of Mr. Walker state that they have been able to reach him and that an answer has been received. His intentions are expected to be made known within 24 hours.

In a statement issued as a result of Mr. Bird's final action, the committee of seven who urged the reversal of his decision, express their confidence that a strong party candidate will yet be chosen. In part it says:

"We believe Mr. Bird's decision not to be a candidate for Governor this fall to be final and that his reasons for such decision are entirely personal. He repeated to the committee what everybody who knows him has understood from the beginning—that he has never been and is not now ambitious for office. He believes that the Progressive party is now so firmly planted in Massachusetts that nothing can stay its progress, and that it is rich in able men who will make strong and efficient leaders."

"We believe that one or more strong men will enter the primaries for the Progressive nomination, and if the choice is a wise one the party will probably win in the November election."

Mr. Hurlbut Out

Francis Hurlbut, Jr., of Swampscott has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Governor's council, fifth district, for the seat now held by Councilor E. G. Frothingham of Haverhill. He has been legislative counsel for automobile associations, and is general counsel for the National Automobile Association. Since his retirement to private life he has been practicing law in Boston. During his 13 years at the State House he was secretary to Governors Russell, Greenhalge, Wolcott, Crane and Bates.

Former Representative William S. Kinney of ward 10 has taken out nomination

papers for the Republican nomination for secretary of state.

He was the candidate last year, having no opposition for the nomination.

Philip A. Kieley of Lynn has taken out papers for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the seventh district. He ran against Congressman Phelan two years ago.

UNIFORM LAW FOR PURE ADVERTISING-CONVENTION'S AIM

American Dairy and Food Officials Take Action on This Subject at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me.—At the annual convention of the American Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials Wednesday, a paper on false advertising in which deceit in the matter of publicity was severely scored, was read by Dr. S. J. Crumrine, secretary of the Kansas state board of health.

The convention voted to adopt Dr. Crumrine's proposal that a committee be appointed to draft a model false advertising law, and to attempt to secure uniform and adequate legislation in the several states.

Just before adjournment the following officers were elected:

President—James Foust of Pennsylvania.
Vice-President—J. A. Roberts of Maine.
Secretary—W. B. Barney of Iowa.
Treasurer—Frank A. Jackson of Rhode Island.
Executive committee—Officers and E. F. Ladd of North Dakota and Guy G. Frary of South Dakota.

RULES COMMITTEE OF LEGISLATURE HOLDS MEETING

Recess Investigators of Procedure of State Lawmaking Department Organizes

The recess committee of the Legislature to investigate the matter of the revision of the rules for legislative procedure and to indicate other methods by which the state's legislative business may be expedited held its first regular meeting this morning.

Paul D. Howard of Clinton, who during the legislative session acted as assistant to Henry C. Merwin, clerk of the committee of the House on rules, was elected clerk of the committee.

Chairman Henry G. Wells of Haverhill will interview the Governor at an early date in order to avoid any trouble over the matter of compensation such as was experienced by the House recess committees appointed last year.

The next meeting of the committee, whose business will be largely research work, will be held Aug. 4.

Three sub-committee of the committee will conduct separate investigations. One will study the House, Senate and joint rules, another a constitutional amendment giving more power in local affairs to municipalities and the third general statutes by which much of the special business now handled by the Legislature may be delegated to existing departments and commissions.

BARRE PLAINS TO BOSTON RATE ON MILK UNCHANGED

An order of the public service commission dismisses the petition of L. H. Rugles and another against existing rates for the transportation of milk on Boston & Albany railroad between Barre Plains and Boston.

The commission says it appears that the rates referred to are lower than are generally charged for the transportation of other commodities for a specially expedited service and that such rates are not excessive or unreasonable.

No uniform milk rate, by can or carload, will be established in Massachusetts by the public service commission, according to an order issued Wednesday on the petition of the Boston Condensed Milk Company. The commission maintains that the rate question before the interstate commerce commission and the New England conference of public service commissions should be solved first.

MAYOR ORDERS FOSS LAND TAKEN

Mayor Curley today instructed the street commissioners to take the land facing the Fenway and adjoining the Forayth Dental Infirmary, which is owned by former Gov. Eugene N. Foss. This followed a conference with Mr. Foss this morning at which the mayor asked him to present the land to the city to be used as a park. Mr. Foss said he could not do this but would sell it to the city for \$167,000, with a 30-day option, at the end of which time he would feel at liberty to dispose of it otherwise. Mayor Curley said the land would be taken by right of eminent domain and that the price would be settled in court, but that he did not think the city would be required to pay more than \$100,000 for the land when it became known that it was to be used for park purposes.

Huerta Resigns; Flees Capital

(Continued from page one)

the exact point for which it was bound was kept a secret.

Huerta's resignation was submitted through the department of foreign relations. It was read in the House and was greeted with cheers of "Viva Huerta!" It was then referred to the joint committees of governance.

After brief consideration the committee reported:

"Article 1. We accept the resignation presented by Gen. Victoriano Huerta as President of Mexico.

"Article 2. We call Licentiate Francisco Carranza, minister of foreign relations, to assume the presidency."

Two deputies spoke vigorously against the acceptance of Huerta's resignation, one of them calling it "weak submission to the United States."

New Executive Enters
A commission was appointed to escort Senor Carbajal to the floor of the House. Soon he appeared in front of the chamber, passing through files of soldiers. He entered, and as he walked to the platform the deputies stood. Speaker Manuel Mercado then administered the oath.

The new executive again passed through double files of troops as he proceeded to the national palace. The military band played the national hymn, while the troops presented arms and rendered presidential honors.

Text of the Resignation
The text of General Huerta's resignation follows:

"Deputies and senators—Public necessity, admitted by the Chamber of Deputies, by the Senate and the supreme court, called me to the supreme magistracy of the republic. Later, when in this same hall I had the honor of addressing you in compliance with the constitutional precept, I promised at all costs to bring about peace.

"Seventeen months have passed and in that brief period of time I have formed an army with which to carry out that solemn promise. You all know the immense difficulties which my government has encountered owing to the scarcity of funds, as well as to the manifest and decided protection which a great power of this continent has afforded to the rebels—so much so that when the revolution had been broken up, seeing that its chief leaders were to continue to be divided, the power in question sought a pretext to intervene directly in the conflict and the result of this was the outrage committed at Veracruz by the American fleet."

Labors All in Good Faith

"Success was had, as you know, in adjusting honorably through our delegates at Niagara Falls, the petty Tampico incident, but the revolution continued, with the support of whom we all know.

"Yet, after the highly patriotic work achieved by our delegates at Niagara Falls, there are still some who say that I, come what may, seek my personal interest and not that of the republic. And as I need to rebut this allegation with facts, I tender my formal resignation of the presidency of the republic.

"The national Congress must know that the republic through its govern-

ment has labored in entire good faith and with the fullest energy, having succeeded in doing away with the party which in the United States calls itself Democratic, and having shown how the right should be defended."

Cites Blows to Unjust Power

"To be more explicit, I will say that the action of the government of the republic during its short life has dealt death blows to an unjust power. Later on, stronger workers will come, using implements that undoubtedly will end that power, which has done so much harm and committed so many outrages on this continent.

"In conclusion I will say that I abandon the presidency of the republic, carrying with me the highest sum of human wealth, for I declare that I have arranged at the bar of universal conscience the honor of a Puritan, whom I, as a gentleman, challenge to wrest from me that possession.

"May God bless you and me."

GEN. BELL HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH FRANCISCO VILLA

JUAREZ, Mex.—A conference at midnight in the middle of the international bridge here between Gen. Francisco Villa and Gen. George Bell of the U. S. A. was believed today to have an important bearing on the situation in Mexico.

"I am sorry Huerta cannot be caught and punished for the killing of President Madero and Vice-President Suarez," said Villa today, in discussing Huerta's resignation. He expressed regret that Huerta did not wait for him in the capital.

Whether Carbajal's occupancy of the presidency would mean the continuance of Constitutional military operations, Villa declined to say. He is personally acquainted with Carbajal, having attended the Diaz-Madero peace conference here in 1911, when Carbajal was Diaz peace commissioner. Villa regards Carbajal highly as a man, but will not accept him in any official capacity.

Other Constitutional officials believe military operations are over and that all future developments will come through diplomacy. J. M. Amador, General Carranza's legal adviser, said today the Constitutionalists expect an invitation from Carbajal to accept control of the national government within the next few days.

General Villa today despatched 500 soldiers to Palomas, Chihuahua, to retake the town which was captured yesterday by former Federal forces.

Villa arrived here from Chihuahua City to purchase ammunition and supplies for his campaign against Queretaro and Mexico City.

MAZATLAN—Evacuation of Guaymas by Mexican Federal forces was begun Tuesday with the arrival of the steamer Benito Juarez, according to reports made to Rear-Admiral Howard.

TAMPICO—The schooner Sunshine, from Galveston, landed, without opposition from American naval authorities,

2,000,000 cartridges for the Constitutionalists. The shipment came from the United States.

U. S. NOW SEES QUICK SOLUTION OF MEXICO CASE

(Continued from page one)

warships from Mexican waters as soon as possible.

The administration believes that Carranza will make good his promises. Information received from Consul Silliman says that the first chief has made arrangements to protect all interests as soon as his forces take the capital.

It is believed here that the new administration headed by Senor Carbajal will interpose no serious opposition to Carranza's taking over the government. The Federal troops, with Huerta and Blanquet eliminated, are no longer a force to be reckoned with. It is also believed here that Carranza will be able to control Zapata and prevent his attacking the capital before the Constitutionalists regular reach there.

The next move in the Mexican situation is distinctly up to Carbajal, Judge Douglas, Carranza's attorney here, told Secretary Garrison today.

Much Depends on Carbajal

He declared that if Carbajal shows only an inclination to hold his place temporarily and make an early transfer of authority to the Constitutionalists all will be well.

On the other hand, Judge Douglas told the secretary, if Carbajal decides to keep his place and follow Huerta's tactics, Carranza and Villa will wage one more battle and then march triumphantly into the capital.

The Spanish ambassador, Huerta's representative here, informally notified the secretary today regarding Huerta's resignation and Carbajal's succession. The secretary admitted that he had discussed with Senor Riano the question of the necessity and advisability of a quick and peaceful transfer of authority from Carbajal to the Constitutionalists.

Huerta was expected to take refuge on a British cruiser at Puerto Mexico, an asylum tendered him by Admiral Craddock, the British commander, but whether Carranza was already proceeding toward the capital was unknown.

Officials here believe that the plan of Guadalupe, or at least so much of it as provides for the actual march into the capital of the armed forces of the revolution, will be rigidly adhered to by Carranza. Whether, however, he will consent to a provisional government being continued of which he is not the actual head is not known. If Carranza insists, there is no question here but that Carbajal will turn the government over to him.

But the United States will insist on the government being acceptable to the leading Mexican factions so that stability will be reasonably certain.

Official word of Huerta's resignation reached officials here today through a message of General Funston to the war

department. He added that the British cruiser Bristol had sailed from Veracruz today, destination unknown, and the German cruiser Dresden had gone to Puerto Mexico. He expressed the opinion that Federal troops along the railroad outside of Veracruz would now disintegrate. He expected that some of the officers and men would seek refuge in Veracruz.

Although the Constitutionalists have declared they would not recognize Francisco Carbajal as provisional President any more than they did his predecessor, and the United States government likewise will refuse to recognize him, the understanding here is that the new executive will hold office for only a short term—until satisfactory arrangements can be made for the entry of General Carranza, the Constitutional chief.

Senor Carbajal and those who are associated with him desire only that a general amnesty be declared, conserving the safety and property of those who supported Huerta.

Veracruz Forces to Stay

American forces will not be withdrawn from Veracruz until a stable government has been established in Mexico City, and recognition has been accorded the new government.

The feeling is general, however, that if Carranza gives guarantees to political offenders as well as to the people generally, recognition will be promptly extended by the United States and other nations of Central and South America, as well as Europe.

Incidentally, the resignation of Huerta now places Europe on an equal footing with the United States with respect to the authorities at Mexico City. The powers of Europe had recognized Huerta, but on account of the pronounced attitude of the United States they are expected to follow the lead of the American government before extending recognition to Carbajal or his successor.

Resignation Long Demanded

Elimination of Victoriano Huerta from the Mexican problem removes one great obstacle to peace below the Rio Grande. From the very first the United States' policy has been that "Huerta must go." Unmoved by the recognition of the provisional government extended by many other powers, the United States has insisted that Huerta was in no sense president of the Mexican people.

The United States anti-Huerta policy was founded upon the fact that Huerta came into the presidency as the result of the revolt which broke out in Mexico City Feb. 9, 1913. Pedro Lascurain, now reported to be missing from the Mexican capital, automatically became President when Madero finally resigned after 10 days street fighting. Lascurain's first and only official act was to appoint Huerta minister of Governance.

Then Lascurain resigned and Huerta, ranking cabinet officer, became President. Soon after this Madero was shot while in charge of Federal soldiers in the streets of the capital.

Lind Mission for Same End

John Lind was sent to Mexico last summer in an effort to bring about the withdrawal of Huerta. President Wilson later went to Congress and revealed the terms on which Huerta had virtually been asked to retire from office. An embargo on arms was placed on both Mexican factions, and the Washington government then began its policy of cutting off financial aid for the Huerta government, not only from the United States but from Europe. Huerta's resources slowly diminished under the pressure of the United States. The Constitutionalists, aided by the moral support of the American government, pushed their military campaign to within striking distance of the capital.

In the negotiations which followed the Tampico incident, President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were careful to make it known that the United States was not demanding that a salute to the stars and stripes be ordered by the Mexican government, but by a person who assumed himself to be President. All along the watchful waiting policy of the administration, which was finally broken by the taking of Veracruz, placed this nation in a neutral position, with its President insisting that the first consideration for peace within Mexico must be the elimination of Huerta.

Action Had Been Foretold

This was soon followed by Huerta's appointment of his cabinet. Francisco Carbajal was chosen for minister of foreign affairs, from which office he was expected to slip into the provisional presidency, when Huerta resigned. This resignation was foretold Saturday by Esteva Ruiz, sub-secretary of foreign affairs, who had been acting minister, while he was in Veracruz on his way to Europe.

Early this week it was realized that the flight of Huerta was a question of only a day or two, when it was learned that the members of the Huerta and Blanquet families had left Mexico City in special trains for the coast.

Senate Acts on Boalt Case

Whether Fred W. Boalt, Veracruz correspondent, was justified in writing the story of Mexican prisoners being shot down as they were forced to escape by American marines under command of Ensign William R. Richardson will be reported to the Senate by the secretary of the navy. The Poindexter resolution, calling upon the secretary for the papers in the case, was passed by the Senate today.

SAN MATEO TO SHOW BLOOMS

SAN FRANCISCO—San Mateo county, Cal., plans to have its exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition dominated by an elaborate floral display, reports the Examiner.

Our Store Will Be Open Saturday Until 1 P. M.

For the Convenience of the Shopping Public

—AND BECAUSE over 96% of our adult employees have by vote expressed their preference for this plan of summer closing rather than that confined to July and August

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Sts.—Boston

HUERTA'S RISE AND FALL COVERS FIFTEEN MONTHS

Feb. 19, 1913—Huerta made provisional President.

Feb. 23—Madero and Suarez killed.

Feb. 27—Villa takes up arms against Huerta.

April 19—Carranza named provisional President of Constitutionalists.

June 3—Constitutionalists capture Matamoros.

July 15—Ambassador Wilson recalled to Washington.

Aug. 4—John Lind appointed special envoy.

Aug. 27—President Wilson reads his Mexican message to Congress.

Oct. 7—Constitutionalists capture Torreon.

Oct. 10—Huerta dissolves congress; arrests deputies.

Oct. 28—Felix Diaz ordered arrested, escapes to American battleship.

Nov. 12—Lind leaves Mexico City; President Wilson declares formally Huerta must go.

Nov. 15—Villa takes Juarez.

Nov. 28—Constitutionalists capture Mazatlan.

Dec. 8—Villa enters Chihuahua.

Dec. 30—Lind confers with President at Pass Christian.

Feb. 3, 1914—President lifts embargo on arms.

March 18—Huerta reopens negotiations with Lind at Veracruz.

April 9—Bluejackets from Dolphin arrested; American flag insulted.

April 14—Huerta refuses further apology for flag incident; President Wilson orders Atlantic fleet to Mexican waters.

April 17—Huerta offers conditional salute.

April 18—Wilson demands unconditional salute; serves ultimatum.

April 20—Congress gives President power to coerce Huerta.

April 21—Veracruz customs house seized by American landing party. Four Americans killed; 20 wounded.

April 22—Huerta gives Charge O'Shaughnessy his passports.

April 24—Fifth army brigade sails from Galveston for Veracruz.

April 25—United States accepts offer of A B C nations for mediation.

May 14—Carranzistas take Tampico.

May 20—Mediation conference assembles at Niagara Falls.

July 1—Mediators adjourn; Federals and Constitutionalists expected to meet to discuss peace terms.

July 3—Carranza delays naming delegates to talk peace.

July 15—Huerta quits as provisional President.

COMMITTEE IS TO RAISE FUNDS FOR NEW SPUR TRACK

South Boston Business Men to Ask for \$35,000 for Additional Transportation Facilities

Subsequent to a conference of the South Boston business men interested in the laying of a spur track in that section of the city, a committee of three was appointed today, consisting of George B. Doane, Tarrant P. King and Howard Croonley, to complete the plans. Already \$18,000 has been subscribed for the installation of the track, but \$25,000 is necessary and the committee wants \$35,000.

The committee will endeavor to get \$10,000 more than that required so as to make sure of having enough money once the project is begun.

Under an arrangement with the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad the business men are to pay about one half of the sum necessary to lay the spur track, the road to pay the other half. It is said that about \$50,000 will be required.

All of the rails are to be supplied by the road and the business men are to furnish the road bed, ties and so forth. Mr. Croonley, who is president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, says that the work may be finished and the spur track in use next winter.

MAYOR APPROVES RESURFACING OF TWO CITY STREETS

Mr. Curley Signs Contracts for Varied Sorts of Work and Retirement and Appointments

Resurfacing of Hyde Park's business streets with tar and macadam at a cost of \$3000 was approved by the mayor today.

Other contracts approved call for the resurfacing of Clapp street, from Boston street to Massachusetts avenue, \$2500; construction of masters' and teachers' offices in the Wendell Phillips school, \$3700; underground conduits for the fire department on Massachusetts avenue, \$2900.

Mayor Curley signed the retirement papers of Patrolman Thomas Fallon, who has been on the force 33 years. His pension will be \$700 annually.

The mayor approved the appointment of the following probationary firemen: Philip F. Bates, Joseph A. Egan, Joseph J. Dagan, James F. Ryan, John J. Devine, Charles D. Robertson, William H. Cuddy, Jr., James W. Murray.

ENGINEMEN SAY MANAGERS MUST GRANT DEMANDS

Employees on Western Railroads Refuse Request That Strike Vote Results Be Published

CHICAGO—Negotiations between the managers and the committee representing 55,000 engineers and firemen on 98 western railroads will be called off at once unless the managers express a willingness to make some new concessions, according to a communication sent by the union committee to the managers today.

Unless concessions are made it is expected here that a strike may be ordered, to begin before the end of the week.

The general managers sent a communication to the engineers that the strike vote of the men on each road concerned be made public. The men in a reply to the managers refused, adding:

"We are further instructed to advise you that if your committee has nothing further to offer than that contained in your letter, negotiations will be discontinued immediately, and you will be notified at the time at which the men will leave the service in accordance with their wish expressed in their referendum strike ballot."

RATE OF TAX FOR BEDFORD LOWER

BEDFORD, Mass.—The tax rate here for 1914 shows a drop from last year of \$2.50.

This year's rate will be \$19.50 on \$1000, as compared with last year's \$22. This lower rate is due to an increase in both the real and personal estate valuations and to a decrease in the running expenses of the town.

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Subscribers who are to spend the summer months at mountain, seashore or country addresses may have THE MONITOR mailed to them daily by sending notice to the

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, Boston, Mass.

THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD

Americans' Ruling Passion Seen to Be Education, for Support of Which States and Localities Voluntarily Tax Themselves Hundreds of Millions Yearly

What is the ruling passion of Americans? "Money!" answers the European. But to a closer student of America the reply will be—"Education!"

Upon education the Americans pour out money like water. Think of \$426,250,434 spent in a single recent year by the various states on elementary education alone, instructing thereby 7,813,853 pupils.

This amount was more than one third of the annual expenditure of the national government and exceeded twice over the expenditure of all the states for all other purposes, and this sum was raised by taxation which the local communities imposed upon themselves by their voluntary suffrage.

The advance in 10 years in the attendance of students at 15 state universities has exceeded 112 per cent, or an increase from 16,414 students to a total of 34,770 students. The agricultural and mechanical colleges growing up in a single decade now enroll more than 25,000 young men who are fitting themselves for the most part for scientific farming and engineering.

When one considers that the total annual income of a dozen of the largest American universities averages more than \$1,000,000 each, and almost any one of the prominent universities possesses many times more wealth, equipment and students than all the colleges of the United States together possessed a half century ago, one must conclude that education is taking increasing hold upon both the pocket books and the imagination of the people.

Educational Tendencies

This tendency toward mental development is an American inheritance. It is a part of that peculiar "strain" which marks the separation from the mother country. The Pilgrims decided at the start the destiny of the nation when, shortly after landing on these shores, even in struggle and poverty, they built their schoolhouses and established their colleges alongside of their churches.

"If a boy in any country village," writes James Russell Lowell, "showed uncommon parts, the clergyman was sure to hear of it. He and the squire talked it over and that boy was sure to

be helped onward to college; for next to the five points of Calvinism, our ancestors believed in a college education. . . . Ah! how the parents—nay, the whole family—moiled and pinched that their boy might have a chance denied to them."

These sturdy fathers of the country took the torch of learning directly from the hands of Shakespeare and Beaumont and Fletcher and Ben Jonson. Thus Americans find their earliest educational foundations almost simultaneously rising with the arrival of the Puritans. The Boston Latin school was founded in 1635, 15 years only subsequent to the arrival of the first New England colonists, Harvard College in 1636, William and Mary in 1691 and Yale arriving in the year 1701.

Effort as Well as Money Given

Nor have the people of the American commonwealths hesitated to pay in life as well as in dollars for the education of their sons.

The youth of the United States does not fear the hardship entailed by reason of self-support in college. One finds, to be sure, upon the rolls of the leading institutions the names of virtually all of the rich men's sons, but one also finds the colleges filled with poor boys who are "working their way through" and whose industry and democracy in the amount of work and the variety thereof are not equaled anywhere on earth. Recently at Yale it was said that no student who did not work in part at least, to gain his livelihood while in the university, was likely to receive the highest honors voted by his fellow students—so common and so honorable had become self-support for the sake of an education.

Commencement Scene Tells Story

This passion for learning, matched by the sacrifice of the people, was vividly portrayed at a recent commencement exercise.

The undergraduates and friends of the senior class were gathered in a large church awaiting the arrival of the commencement procession. In a seat near the front was an aged couple whose appearance and agitation drew the general

attention of the assembled audience. The man's clothes were homely and of country cut. His face was deeply lined and wore the tan of many summers. His hard, calloused hands rested on the back of the seat as he half rose to look at the door behind him through which the graduating class was to enter. The woman by his side was a quiet, sympathetic type, to whom a phrase used by Barrie might be applied: "She had a mother's face."

While many eyes were turned toward the pair, the procession entered the church; the two seemed scarcely to notice the dignitaries leading the march, but their eyes were strained to catch the first glimpse of the seniors. At least half of the large audience was interested now in this father and mother. The latter suddenly placed both her hands on the man's arm. Her face changed; it fairly beamed with joy, and the people turned to see an answering light in the face of a strong young man who marched near the head of his classmates.

Meaning of Sacrifices

That day many persons heard but listlessly the Latin and the commencement speeches. They were drawing mental pictures, and often from personal experience, such as those of the rural father and mother back on an upland farm in New England, dedicating their lives to an ideal—the task of giving their boy the advantages which they themselves had never known, and which they must have dimly realized would separate him forever from their humble life and surroundings.

It had been no easy path up which this pair had struggled together to the attainment of their dream. But the roughness of the way was all forgotten now at this crowning moment of their reward. All the gray days behind were lost in the radiance of pride and love. The father was the most grateful man in that audience, for was it not his boy, for whom he had toiled through "summer's heat and winter's cold," who was getting his university diploma? While to the mother, was it not pay enough to think that he was her son?

Such scenes every year at commencement time prove the passionate idealism of Americans. Education in the United States pays. It pays in the renewed establishment of ideals, as well as in the development of the mentality and the efficiency of the nation's youth.

POTTSTOWN IS STEEL INDUSTRY HOME

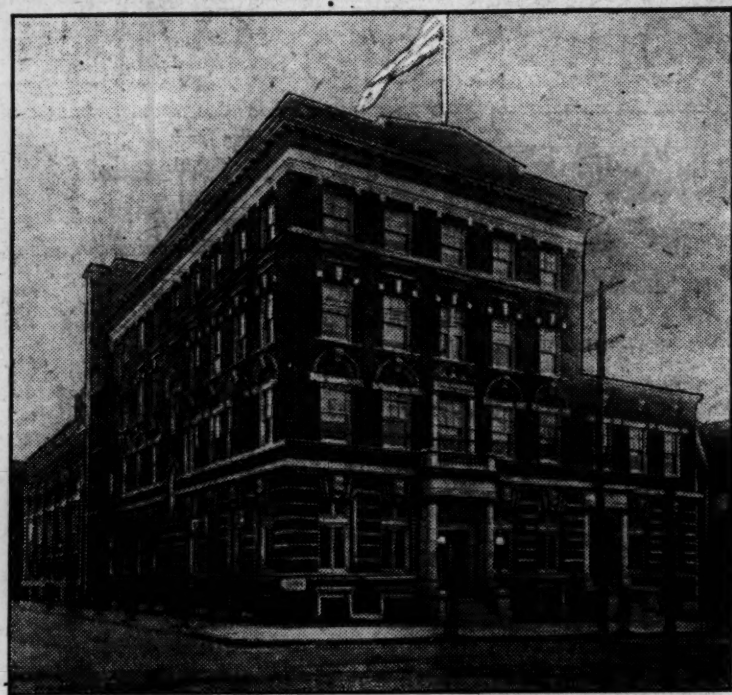
Thriving Borough Claims Scene of Beginning of Pennsylvania's Great Business and Now Aspires to Be City

PATRIOTISM RECALLED

POTTSTOWN, Pa.—This place claims the distinction of having seen the beginning of Pennsylvania's great iron and steel industry. The thriving borough, in the southeast corner of the commonwealth, is situated on part of a tract of land bought from the heirs of William Penn in 1735.

About 19 years earlier Thomas Rutter, Sr., of Germantown, had purchased lands in the vicinity and built a forge. About the year 1720 Thomas Potts, Jr., also of Germantown, and a friend of Rutter, became interested in the new and promising industry, and about 1720 became principal proprietor, in connection with Rutter's sons, of all the iron works in Pottstown, now Pottstown, which was named in honor of its founder. To the credit of town and vicinity the fact is often mentioned that five companies of valiant ironworkers volunteered to help Washington battle for the cause of freedom.

An early citizen of Pottstown enjoyed a peculiar distinction. Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the revolutionary hero, was elected to Congress in 1785, and in 1787 was chosen president of Congress. He held office until January, 1788, being



New \$85,000 Y. M. C. A. building considered one of finest in state

joyed a peculiar distinction. Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the revolutionary hero, was elected to Congress in 1785, and in 1787 was chosen president of Congress. He held office until January, 1788, being

president when the constitution was adopted.

The mansion of Col. Thomas Potts, now known as the Mill Park hotel, has five bedrooms which were occupied by George Washington.

From being only one of the iron and steel towns which dot the surface of Pennsylvania so thickly, Pottstown has developed into a manufacturing and commercial center. Silk goods and other textiles, racing automobiles, plumbers' supplies and agricultural implements are produced in large quantities. Today Pottstown has a population of nearly 20,000, while it is on three railroads and has as many trolley lines.

Pottstown is equally fortunate in an educational way. The Hill school is one of the show places of the town. The public schools are considered remarkable for their progressiveness, much of which is attributed to Supt. W. W. Rupert, prominent as an educator and also an author. In addition to the public school library the Century Club has opened a public library for the town. There are about 30 churches and five societies.

With the advantages of a favorable climate, regularly laid out and well-kept streets and natural surroundings of remarkable attractiveness, Pottstown has taken its place as one of the largest boroughs of the state and is now seeking to enter the list of cities.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

CROSS-PURPOSES

The number of folks success would greet Would still be larger, far. If we would not, in our deep conceit, Wait on the down-town side of the street To catch an up-town car.

IT ALL DEPENDS

Some summer "cottages" are but shacks And some of them cost quite a lot. So one must say, who states the facts, That summer cottages and summer not.

OUR QUEER ENGLISH

"I understand that Whiteley is getting on pretty well." "Yes, he is said to be getting pretty well off."

The net revenue of the United States postoffice department continues to increase by millions every year. And it does only a mail business at that.

AMBIGUOUS

It sounds just like a piece of fun And yet it is not punning— A standing advertisement's one. The merchant keeps on running.

NATURE NOTE

Dogs steer themselves by their tails, they say, Which leads one to remark That each appendage, in a way, Is but a helm which, day by day, Helps guide a wandering bark.

NATURE NOTE

The ostrich egg is the largest known. But we find, as a second-rater, That the nut-egg, can hold its own For it comes next to the grater.

PLYMOUTH G. A. R. MEMBERS MEET

NORWELL, Mass.—The midsummer convention of the Plymouth county G. A. R. and W. R. C. Association was held Wednesday at Ridge hill grove. There were about 300 present, including delegations from the Norfolk county association.

Remarks were made by W. A. Weatherbee of Boston representing the departments of Massachusetts, G. A. R., Department Inspector Mrs. Carrie Loring of Weymouth, Senior Vice Department President Mrs. Susie Burton and Junior Vice Department President Mrs. Annie E. Atwood.

NEXT BAY STATE CENSUS WILL HAVE NEW FEATURES

Preparations have been made for listing 3,800,000 persons in Massachusetts by Charles F. Gettemy, director of the bureau of statistics, whose schedules for the census to be taken next year were approved by the Governor and council yesterday. The census man wants these facts. Color or race, married or single; able to read and write or not; whether a ratable poll or a legal voter, or a naturalized person, or a war veteran, age, number of months resident in the town or city, years resident in Massachusetts, in the United States, place of birth, place of father's and mother's birth, employed, where, trade or profession.

Statistics will also be gathered as to the number of dependent persons, and the information will be used for old age pension data.

The family schedule provides for ascertaining the number of suites, flats, tenements or apartments in each house or habitation, the number unoccupied and

the number of rooms occupied by each family.

There will be one card for each person, besides supplemental schedules for families and civil war veterans. Later another schedule to be used for the special census of fisheries and commerce will be submitted for approval.

The director is authorized to prepare such special tabulations as may be desired by individuals or organizations, and to charge a reasonable sum, based upon the cost for making them, the fees being paid into the state treasury. This is a new provision of the census act. The enumerators required for the field work, which is to begin April 1, 1915, will be appointed as the result of a test to be approved by the civil service commission. In former state censuses these employees were paid a certain rate per day, but a schedule of per capita rates is being worked out by the bureau of statistics by which Director Gettemy expects to save several thousands dollars and at the same time increase the speed and efficiency of the canvass.

MONHEGAN, ME., PLANNING SMITH TERCENTENARY

MONHEGAN, Me.—The standing committee of Monhegan for the coming tercentenary of the landing of Capt. John Smith on the island met in the schoolhouse together with 50 interested citizens and summer cottagers Wednesday night to arrange and amplify details for the celebration to be held here on Aug. 5-6. The committee was authorized to add to its numbers such sub-committees as it deemed necessary to carry out the various features to be presented. It was voted to present a pageant; the Maine Historical Society will erect a bronze tablet with exercises and speeches, the landing of Smith will be pagantized with Indians, fisher-folk and sailors. The shore presents a bold front from which this feature may be witnessed by hundreds.

The Monhegan Brass Band, a new organization, will, in addition to assisting in the pageant, present a concert program on the afternoon of Aug. 6. A dance will be held on the evening of Aug. 5. These and a night water parade of all the boats in the harbor, illuminations on shore and an art exhibition to be open one week, promise to make the anniversary a notable one for the little island.

SPECIAL ELECTION ORDERED
RICHMOND, Va.—Governor Stuart issued an order Wednesday for an election on Sept. 22 on the question of state-wide prohibition. This action followed receipt of a certificate from the acting secretary of the commonwealth showing that 69,938 voters had signed a petition asking for the election.

WESTBROOK NAMES NEW PRECEPTRESS

PORTLAND, Me.—Miss Alice M. Bartlett, a graduate of the Emerson College of Oratory and Expression, and who has taken special work at Boston University, has been elected preceptress of Westbrook Seminary, the announcement being made on Wednesday by President Clarence P. Quimby. In the position of preceptress she succeeds Miss Agnes G. Safford.

Miss Bartlett is a graduate of the Rockland high school, class of 1906, and her course there was followed by a year of post graduate work at Tilton Seminary, Tilton, N. H.

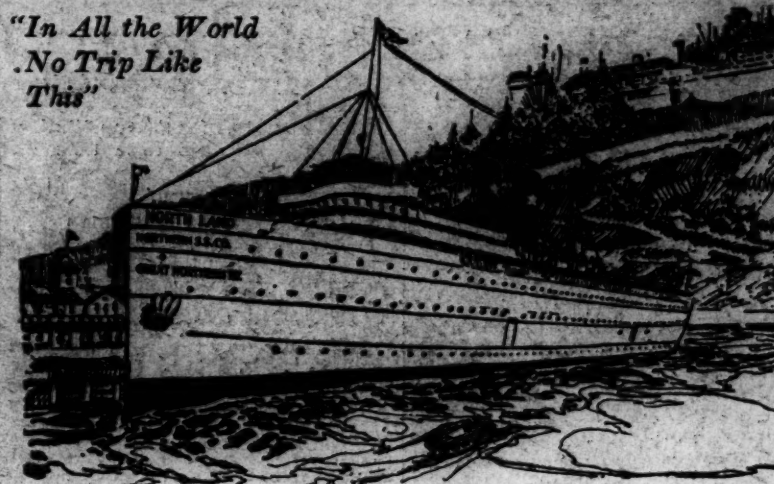
JEROME JONES URGES NO DELAY IN DRYDOCK PLANS

Urging that there be no delay in construction of the drydock at South Boston, Jerome Jones, honorary chairman, and Charles E. Gibson, member of the maritime affairs committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, appeared before the Governor's council Wednesday. The council took the contracts for building the drydock and the state pier at East Boston under advisement.

Mr. Jones, after alluding to the improved transatlantic service that had resulted from the port developments under the port directors, said in part: "No port is complete without a big drydock. The directors submitted plans for bids and the state has had the benefit of competition."

"One opposing argument is that the building of some large docks has been beyond the contractors. That only applies to some cases. Engineers have

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COL. ROOSEVELT TALKS POLITICS TO THE WOMEN

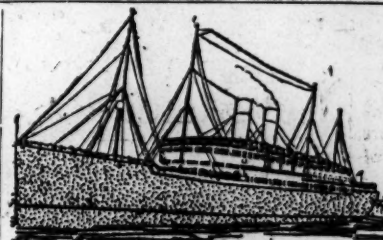
Is Guest at Luncheon of Female Workers of Progressive Party in New York and Tells Them He Is With Them in Efforts

DISCUSSION INFORMAL

NEW YORK—Col. Theodore Roosevelt and the women of the New York State Progressive Service had a conference Wednesday. Colonel Roosevelt was the special guest of 23 of the women workers at luncheon at the Colony Club. Colonel Roosevelt sat at the right of the presiding officer, Miss Annie Rhodes, secretary-treasurer of the New York State Progressive Service. At Colonel Roosevelt's right sat the commissioner of correction, Katharine Bement Davis; Mrs. Katharine Hooker of California, the one guest from outside the state and who is a national committeeman of the Progressive party, sat at the left of the presiding officer. At the end of the table opposite Miss Rhodes sat Miss Frances A. Kellor, chairman of the National Progressive Service.

No definite action was taken at the meeting, and after speeches by Colonel Roosevelt and Dr. Davis, the discussion was conducted in informal conversation. Representatives of the press were not admitted. Colonel Roosevelt told the women he was with them.

Miss Rhodes was responsible for the statement that the discussion was general and not particular. Party planks were not discussed, she said, though they were mentioned, as were methods of political work and the question of woman suffrage and women in the constitutional convention. Several women were proposed in this last connection.



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P. M. daily; Foster's Wharf.

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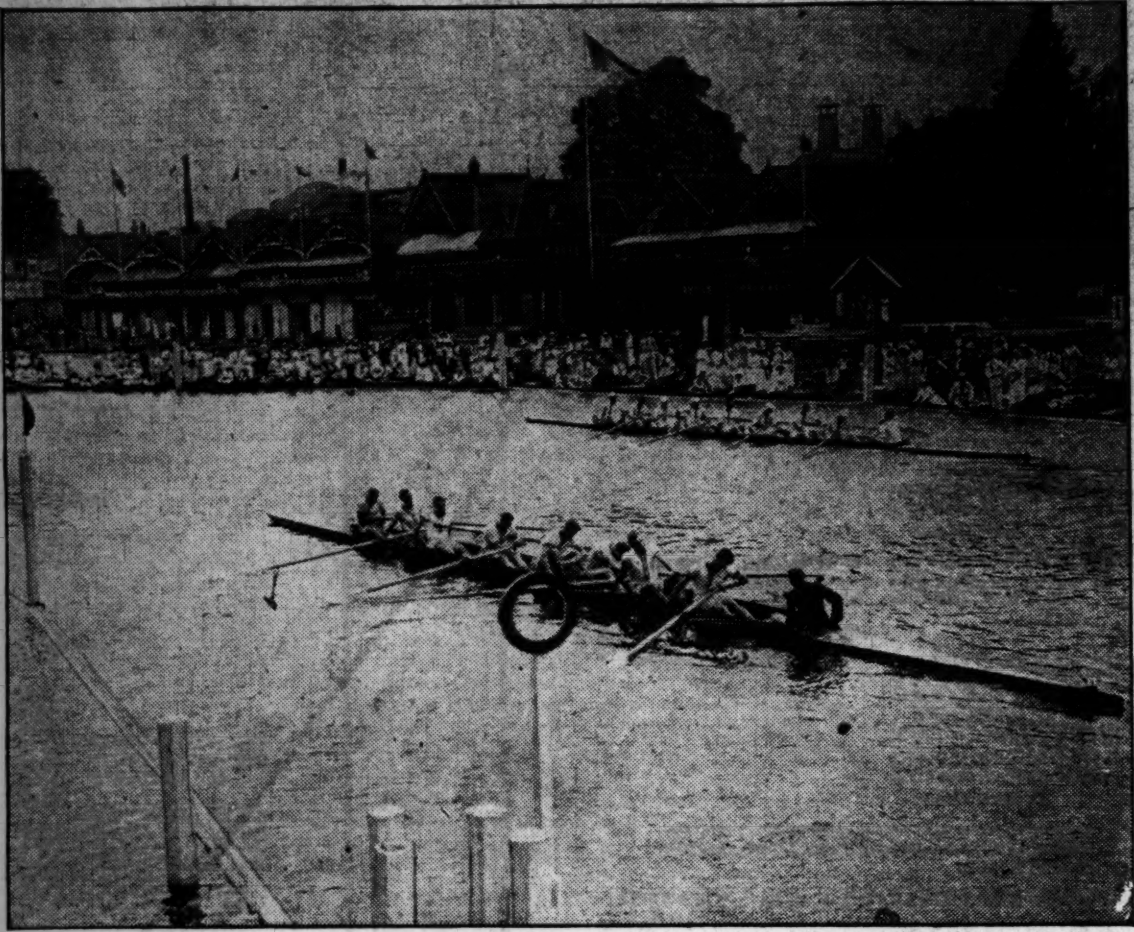
Winan, July 25, 11:30 A. M. (Canadian, Aug. 8

Devonian, Aug. 15, 5 P. M. (Bohemian, Aug. 15

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FINISH OF ONE OF THE RECENT HENLEY RACES



(Copyright by London News Agency)

Harvard's second varsity eight defeating Leander Rowing Club in heat of Grand Challenge cup event

FEDERAL INQUIRY ON HIGH BEEF PRICES TO BE HASTENED

Many Letters of Protest Received at Washington Spur the Committee to Greater Efforts in Securing Reasons for Increase in the Cost of Meat

WASHINGTON—The many protests coming to the department of agriculture from all parts of the country against the extraordinary advances in beef prices will hasten the department's investigation of the high cost of beef and bring a report by the committee soon, officials stated today.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston declined to express an opinion as to the probable cause of the recent increase in beef prices until the committee's report has been made.

The investigation has been conducted quietly in every part of the country for about six months. The investigators are former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture B. T. Gallaway, Dr. H. J. Walters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Prof. C. F. Curtis, dean of the Iowa State College; H. W. Mumford, professor of animal husbandry, University of Illinois; Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture; and Dr. T. N. Carver.

Among the reasons for the cattle shortage the investigators will report that the drought in the Southwest has been a strong factor. Last year when the corn crop did not look good the farmers unloaded their cattle. The scarcity caused by this condition was increased by a tendency on the part of farmers to hold their cattle this year with the corn crop prospects so bright.

Many telegrams have been received at the agricultural department complaining of the federal restrictions on the sale of Argentine beef in the United States. The department is replying to all these telegrams that the only restriction it imposes is an inspection under the provisions of the pure food act.

Argentine beef, on the free list now, is not bringing down the cost of beef as it was expected to do. One of the reasons

is that American packers control a large portion of the production and shipments to the United States, the department of agriculture says.

Agriculture department statistics show that the ratio of animals to population in the United States has declined from .67 per capita in 1900 to .36 per capita in 1914. The average person eats three pounds more of beef a year now than in 1900.

INSPECTOR HALTS CONSTRUCTION OF ROOF BILL BOARDS

Order of Court Held as Reason for Stopping Erection of Structure on Top of Building

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Construction of billboards on the roof of the Butts block was halted yesterday when the plans for the framework which had been altered to comply with the city ordinance were presented for the approval of the building inspector.

The inspector refused to approve the plans or to grant the permit requested, on the ground that the superior court had already issued a restraining order.

Workmen brought material for the proposed new boards to the roof of the building and began fitting the pieces together preparatory to setting up the framework. The company was told that action to erect the board without a permit would be in violation of the law.

The workmen continued to prepare the framework, but up to last night no attempt had been made to raise it.

MILK CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION RETURNS LEGISLATIVE EXPENSE

A total of \$3648.78 was the largest sum reported yesterday at the State House in the returns of legislative expenditures by corporations and others to lobbyists, this being the amount paid by the Massachusetts Milk Consumers Association to Myron E. Pierce, as legislative counsel, to further the passage of certain bills. Of this \$1,594.27 was for printing and typewriting, and \$2054.51 for services rendered. The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage paid out \$1300 to George L. Barnes and Truman C. Hawley for their work in opposing woman suffrage bills.

Items of Other Concerns

Other returns were:

The Connecticut Valley Street Railway Company, by D. J. Abercrombie, treasurer, paid Fred J. Lawler \$137.98 for his endeavor to prevent the passage of a bill to permit the running of automobiles on the Lord's day.

The Massachusetts General hospital paid John Abbott \$100 to oppose the petition of the selectmen of Belmont for a bill to enable that town to tax the property of the McLean Asylum.

The Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association paid James F. Cavanaugh \$300 as general counsel.

M. Zimmerman & Co., paid E. Philip Finn \$60 for his services on the sausage bill.

The Association of Theater Managers of Boston paid J. Albert Brackett \$150 for services.

The Massachusetts Forestry Association paid Harris Reynolds, its secretary, \$4000.

The American Sugar Refinery Com-

pany paid Michael J. Sughrue \$100 for services on taxation legislation.

The Western Union Telegraph Company paid Arthur Lord \$200 for work.

The bureau of publicity, Casualty Insurance of Hartford, Conn., paid Edward F. Gates \$49.06 on bill affecting losses under casualty.

The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston paid Frederick H. Nash on bills affecting fire insurance \$500.

The Advertising Vigilance Association, by Charles Smith, treasurer, paid Walter Powers for appearing before one committee on amendments to the law governing advertising \$2000 as an annual retainer.

The Otis Elevator Company paid Morgan M. Mann \$71.70 for services on the taxation recommendations of the Governor's message.

OWEN A. HOBAN OUT FOR CONGRESS

GARDNER, Mass.—Attorney Owen A. Hoban announced his candidacy on Wednesday for Congress in the third congressional district, and his nomination papers will be circulated this week. Mr. Hoban was mentioned a year ago as an opponent of M. Fred O'Connell, who was the Democratic nominee to oppose the late Congressman William H. Wilder in 1912 and run against Congressman Calvin D. Paige, Southbridge.

As the situation stands, there will be a contest on for the Democratic nomination, as Mr. O'Connell has indicated that he will make a third attempt.

LICENSE SYSTEM FOR ELEVATOR MEN APPROVED

Building Commissioner O'Hearn Says Results of New Law Have Justified Regulations Compelling Registration

MEN FORM UNION

Results beneficial to both employer and employee, according to Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn, have justified the law requiring the licensing of elevator operators and the charging of a nominal fee. Since June 22 when the latest rules went into effect charging \$1 for each new license, and 50 cents for renewals, 120 passenger and 130 freight operators have taken out new licenses, while from Aug. 27, 1913, since which time it has been necessary for all operators to be licensed, 4785 applications have been approved by the building department.

One of the direct results of the enactment of this measure has been the formation of an elevator operators' union. The men are now receiving better wages and have established a scale of working hours more advantageous than formerly. Under the new licenses issued prior to June 22 will be valid till Jan. 1, 1915, at which time it will be necessary for every operator now operating under a license to have it renewed and pay a fee of 50 cents.

The fees which will approximate \$2500 per year it is said by the building department will defray the expense to the city of licensing and keeping track of this department of public service in the city. The chief value of charging a fee as they see it is that it sets a value on the certificates excluding many irresponsible individuals. Commissioner O'Hearn says that, while at first there were protests from both the employer as well as the operators, both have come to see the mutual advantages of the system and are giving it their hearty cooperation.

Operators of freight elevators which travel faster than 100 feet per minute must be licensed and for these a special form is printed although the requirements are much the same. For elevators that have special peculiarities or in the opinion of the commissioner could not well be handled by the ordinary operator a designated license is required which permits only a certain operator to run the elevator in question.

The most recent amendment to the law makes it include apartment houses, which had been exempted in the original bill. No persons under 18 years of age, or who are unable to secure three signatures of citizens vouching for their good reputation, are eligible to licenses.

The selective process which the new system effects is said to be of economic value to the employer while it has had an influence toward tenure of employment for the operators themselves.

LEXINGTON'S TAX RATE

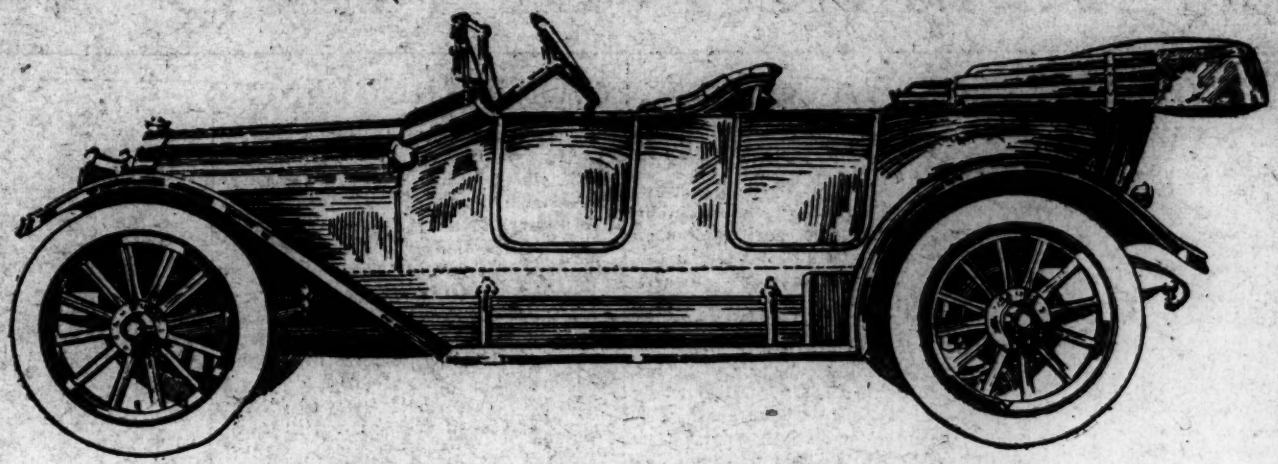
Lexington's 1914 tax rate, according to announcement by the assessors, is to be \$19.50—\$2.50 less than last year. An increase both in real and personal valuations over 1913 and a decided decrease in the running expenses of the town are responsible for the drop.

WOBURN TAX RATE FIXED

WOBURN, Mass.—The assessors announced Wednesday that the tax rate here for 1914 will be \$26, an advance of \$6.50 over last year. The city's valuation is \$12,333,632 an increase of \$263,322.

J. J. BACIGALUPO APPOINTED

Representative James J. Bacigalupo was appointed yesterday an assistant in the office of the attorney-general by Attorney-General Thomas J. Boynton. He will assume his new duties Aug. 1.



Overland

YOU

Men of families!

You, who promised yourself and family an Overland this summer—why do you still postpone this pleasure?

Has it escaped your notice that the summer is half gone? July is on the wane. August is just around the corner.

Surely now is the time you actually need an Overland.

Have you a little family in your home?

What of them, these days and nights so full of possibilities?

There are scores of good short Overland trips in and around your city. Plan a little Overland tour this summer. Spin out into the country every evening and cool off.

Let the family have the Overland, afternoons. It means happier children and a glowing natural pink tint on your wife's cheeks—a tint that stays put.

Every week hundreds of families are getting new Overlands and are made just that much happier.

Why don't you?

You cannot imagine how much happier you would all feel if you had had an Overland months ago. But, that's past. You are facing the immediate future now. Every day you waste is just that much good sport gone.

Remember, in purchasing an Overland you get a better car, a larger car, a more powerful car, and a more comfortable car for the least amount of money.

Shake yourself! Our dealer has a big, beautiful, brand-new Overland ready to deliver at once. Better have him send it up for a demonstration. He will show you its innumerable benefits and pleasures.

Telephone him now.

CONNELL & McKONE CO., Distributors

167 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Telephone B. B. 4314

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS:

Electric head, side, tail and dash lights
Storage battery35-horsepower motor
33 x 4 Q. D. tires
114-inch wheelbaseMohair top, curtains and boot
High-grade speedometerClear-vision, rain-vision, windshield
Electric horn

\$950

Completely equipped

\$1075

With electric starter and generator

Prices f. o. b. Toledo

Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Wagons, Garford and Willys Utility Trucks. Full information on request.

STATE OFFICIALS ARE NOW CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES

Since last April Massachusetts state officials have been cutting down their expense accounts at the advice of State Auditor Frank A. Pope, according to a letter received by Governor Walsh from Mr. Pope yesterday. Mr. Pope had not felt satisfied that the expense accounts were small enough, it states, and he took action after obtaining the opinion of the attorney-general. Governor Walsh recently requested Mr. Pope to take up the matter of these accounts. In part the letter says:

"Soon after assuming the duties of the auditor of the commonwealth I learned that certain officials, when their duty compelled them to depart from the State House, but attend to those duties in Boston, had been in the habit of charging for their noon meal and their carfare to and from their homes.

"Such custom was not, in my opinion, justifiable. Upon investigation I learned that it had been the custom to allow such expenses, because the auditing department had been in doubt in regard to the interpretation of the law governing travel and attendant expenses.

"You state: 'I do not know why hotel bills in Boston of members of state commissions should be paid, any more than the hotel bills of the Governor or the legislators.' Under the ruling of the attorney-general this department has already sought to eliminate bills of that nature, and I find that, having acted upon that opinion, this condition has been remedied.

"You also state: 'I even find in some state controller,

places that the commonwealth has paid tips which these public servants have generously distributed.' Several weeks ago I was informed that tipping had been somewhat of an established custom, the propriety of which I seriously questioned, and gave notice that thereafter no tips should be included in any expense account, and that custom has for two months been abolished.

"One difficulty has been the neglect of such officials receiving the money to make returns within the time specified, and as there is no penalty for the violation of such terms they take such time as they see fit, regardless of the objections of this office, to make returns, and herein the law might be amended to compel compliance with its provisions, by no further advances to those not complying with the law.

"That your excellency may have further information as to past and present methods of conducting the auditing departments of the commonwealth, I call your attention briefly to the fact that now there is a standardization of requisitions in all of the institutions of the state, whereas until this year each institution had its special requisition blank."

REPORT ON BORDEN ESTATE

NEW YORK—Matthew C. D. Borden, cotton and print goods manufacturer, left a net estate of \$6,467,386, according to an amended appraisal report filed Wednesday in the office of the deputy

IOWA REPUBLICANS FOR SUFFRAGE IN THEIR PLATFORM

DES MOINES, Ia.—Twenty-one planks were carried in the platform adopted by the Republican state convention here on Wednesday. Among them were endorsements of woman suffrage, the repeal of the non-partisan judiciary law, the shortening of the state ballot, opposition to

child labor, indorsement of the protective tariff, trust control by commission and indorsement of the initiative and referendum.

NEW PRINCIPAL CHOSEN

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The school committee has elected Elwell F. Kimball of Lynn to be master of the Gloucester high school and Miss Annie F. Sullivan of Salem to be supervisor of music. Mr. Kimball is a high school principal in Lynn, and Miss Sullivan is supervisor of music at Barre.

TELEPHONE, OXFORD 1

Filene's

SUMMER CLOSING SCHEDULE

During July and August the Filene Store will close at 5 p. m. daily, except on SATURDAYS, when it will be CLOSED ALL DAY.

TROTMOG OUTING SHOES

At Average Savings of 1/3

These are the well known "elkskin" summer shoes sold and advertised everywhere, and practically unequalled for comfort, coolness and lightness combined with service.

INFANTS' sizes, 7 to 8, regularly \$2, for \$1.25.
CHILDREN'S sizes, 8 1/2 to 11, regularly \$2.25, for \$1.45.
GIRLS' and BOYS' sizes, 11 1/2 to 2, regularly \$2.50, for \$1.75.
WOMEN'S, MISSES' and YOUTHS' sizes, 2 1/2 to 6, regularly \$3, for \$1.95.
MEN'S sizes, 6 to 11, regularly \$3.50, for \$2.15.

Mail orders filled. Free delivery anywhere in New England.
(Infants', Third Floor) (Girls', Misses' and Women's, Fourth Floor)
(Men's and Boys', Second Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MAJORITY OF WOMEN FAVOR INFORMAL SOCIAL AFFAIRS

If you were to receive two invitations for the same time, one for a formal affair and the other informal, other things being equal which would you accept? Was a question asked of a company of business girls seated around a cozy table having lunch together. Almost in unison they exclaimed, "The informal invitation, every time," and one of them said, "It would be the informal one, for I never accept any other kind of invitations."

"Neither do I," declared another, "for I have not the time to give to them, and I do not care for them. In the first place I have not the clothes to wear to formal affairs, and have no time to spend in having them made, and if I did they would probably not be worn more than two or three times through the season and they would be out of style and have to be remodeled or new ones made, and just see how much time it requires. Then there is the expense and all this for affairs that are more or less of a bore, after all."

The opinion of these educated, fun-loving girls, accustomed as some of them hear said, "to the best society," is found upon investigation to be that of most business women, and not only of the women but of men, for it is a well-known fact that it is something of a task with most wives to persuade the men of the family to don a dress suit and attend a formal social function.

Serious Problem Simplified

When no one really wants to attend them, the question arises, Why should the business woman ever try to give them? It is sometimes said that entertaining is a serious problem with business women, but if all of them would look at it from the standpoint of these girls it could be made one of the simplest.

"Why, I have attended some of the most delightful afternoon affairs where there was so little formality that the refreshments consisted of nothing but dainty sandwiches, cocoa and wafers," declared one of the girls.

"I have given them myself," said her chum with emphasis, when she was interrupted by those who had attended some of them, to echo the statement. "Oftentimes," she continued, "I serve muffins, salads, cake, ice cream and cocoa, or, if I do not want to bother to make the muffins, I prepare some dainty sandwiches before, so the work is comparatively little, and of course everything else is as informal as the refreshments and every one seems to enjoy it."

The true idea of hospitality is omitted when one looks upon entertaining a few friends as "paying one's social debts." It is always something of a pleasure to pay debts of whatever nature, but it is a pleasure of a different sort to gather about one a company of friends for a social hour or so, and those who do not look upon it as a debt that must be paid will find themselves the most successful hostesses.

Kitchenette Possibilities

Marvelous things are done by business women in the way of entertaining since it has become so much the custom for them to live in kitchenette apartments. Some who have tried to give dinners have found that they involved too much

labor when their time was so taken up by other things, but Saturday afternoon is a convenient time to have a few friends in. Light refreshments are even more acceptable than anything elaborate, and help to produce a charming air of comfortable hospitality and coziness.

A young woman whose salary did not permit her to return favors received by dinners at hotels, opera tickets and other expensive entertainments felt for a time in something of a dilemma as to how she was to meet what she called her "obligations." But the idea that informal afternoon affairs in her own little apartment would be something of a novelty to those who do not live in that way and realizing that all social functions may become monotonous if there are too many of the same nature, she decided to give a series of the most informal gatherings on Saturday afternoons. They were so informal that she would ask or telephone a half dozen of her friends who were acquainted and particularly congenial, for she said that was the greatest secret of entertaining, if they had no other engagement for Saturday if they could come in for the afternoon. All formality was strictly avoided, and the result was entirely satisfactory to the hostess and the guests voted the affairs delightful. Simplicity was the keynote, and the novelty of the whole made it doubly enjoyable.

WHITE LACE FROCK IS FAVORED

Demand for allover lace gowns

All women like lace. The feeling is a tradition. Unlike the case with furs, it is becoming to every face, provided it is the right pattern.

There was a day when we thought expensive lace was the kind to seek and that any weave bearing an ancient name like Chantilly, rose point, duchess, Honiton, was necessarily desirable. That judgment, false though it was, says Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Sun, came about through the prevalence of hand-made lace of great value and the lack of excellent limitations.

We had real lace and common lace. Between the two was a great gulf fixed. That gulf is bridged over now by invention and the facility to produce many weaves that serve well even the most fastidious who have a dislike of cheap lace. Names mean little today. Probably any knowing woman who has the opportunity to choose between a piece of Calot lace with its vermicelli design and old rose point would take the former without hesitation.

Shadow lace is doomed, so the knowing ones say, and that is well unless one is quite sure of the weave and its strength, for some poor examples of lacemaking have come from the high-priced dressmakers as well as from the cheaper shops in the name of shadow. It tore at a touch.

French valenciennes has come to the front again for the trimming of blouses as well as for fine underwear and wash silk petticoats. There is a strong attempt to make Irish lace fashionable again, possibly in honor of the recent visit to France of the English Queen,

WORTH KNOWING

If the clothes are yellow a tablespoonful of peroxide of hydrogen put in the water in which they are soaked will bleach them.

A waterproof apron is a good investment for wash-day. An old raincoat may be used for it.

Self-heating iron—gas or electric—is a great economy.

If you wash or clean your gloves yourself, a flat wooden form to stretch them over is a great resource.

Silk petticoats should always be hung up—not folded—if you do not wish them to crack.

Plunging dry linen into hot water is likely to set soil and stains. It should always be soaked in cold water first.—Dallas News.

PARIS GOWN OF NAVY BLUE SILK

Crinoline fashions in modified form to be offered

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—In the charming setting of green trees and singing birds in the Bois de Boulogne, some exquisite toilettes were seen recently. Taffetas in all the soft folds and draperies to which it lends itself so gracefully reigns as favorite for afternoon frocks. A new weave, a little heavier, with a softness resembling faille, is the taffetas "gros de Londres," and many visions of charming simplicity are now seen in this material. At this moment, when the robes bouton-

SOFT SOAP THAT FITS ALL CASES

Into two quarts of water slice a 5-cent bar of any good white laundry soap and set over the fire to dissolve. Just before removing, it from the blaze add 10 cents' worth of salts of tartar. This makes a soft soap that will clean anything from the floors to your finest wool suit. It is an excellent thing to clean bathroom fixtures and sinks with, as it never scratches the surface. It should be thinned with hot water before using.—Los Angeles Express.

HOME HELPS

Boil a new baking dish before using it, starting it in cold water and ending it in the same way and it will be much less likely to crack.

If you keep your clothespins in small grape baskets with a wire hook and then place the hook over the clothesline, pushing it before you as you pin, it will save a lot of stooping.

A faded straw hat may be cleaned with a paste made of powdered sulphur and lemon juice. Dry it thoroughly in the sunshine, then brush out the powder.

Brown sugar frosting which will not crack is made of one tablespoonful vinegar, brown sugar enough to mix, and the beaten white of half an egg. Beat all well together and add sugar enough to spread.

Overalls and such heavy articles should be dipped in the tub of water, then laid on the washstand, thoroughly soaped and scrubbed with a scrubbing brush.—Racine Journal.

YARN-DYED SILKS REAPPEAR

More elegant and substantial than piece dyed

Yarn-dyed silks, as they are called, are once more accepted by the dictators of style and are fast replacing the piece-dyed silks which have been in vogue for several seasons, according to a buyer who has recently returned from the style centers.

When asked to explain the difference between the two, he said that the piece-dyed, or the silk that was dyed after it was woven into the piece was the process used for coloring the soft silks which

CLASSES IN DOMESTIC ARTS

Means of adding to a woman's income

The fact that the public schools in many places have considered it necessary to teach sewing to the girls would indicate that there are many homes where this necessary instruction cannot be given. The housewife may not have the time to teach this art to the children, she may not be qualified to do it, not have the inclination, or any number of reasons may make it necessary to have them learn sewing outside of the home if at all.

Where the schools have not added this course of instruction, there would seem to be a field for a woman who wanted to add to her income. Classes could be formed to meet on Saturday afternoon and possibly one night a week after school for half an hour. When penmanship was not taught so carefully in the schools as it is at the present time, writing classes proved a good source of income to many private teachers in their homes, and a class of sewing, each one paying perhaps 5 cents a lesson and conducted in the same way as is done in

the schools might furnish a substantial revenue to a woman who has the time to spare for it. Classes in cooking and other of the domestic arts could also be held in some localities with profit.

TRIED RECIPES

CORN CHOWDER

One half dozen ears of corn; two medium sized onions; six hard water crackers; yolk of one egg; two good sized potatoes; one pint of milk; three tablespoonfuls flour; one tablespoonful butter; one half pint of boiling water. Pare and cut the potatoes into dice; peel and slice the onions; score each row of grains of corn; press out the pulp. Put a layer of the potatoes in the bottom of a saucepan, then a layer of the onions, a layer of the corn, a sprinkling of salt and pepper; then another layer of potatoes, and so on until all the materials are used, having corn for the last layer. Add the water, cover the kettle, and cook slowly over a moderate fire for 20 minutes. Rub the butter and flour together, add the milk, stir until boiling, and add it to the chowder. Stir the whole carefully without breaking the potatoes. Bring to boiling point, add the crackers, broken into bits, cover the kettle for five minutes. Beat the yolk of the egg with two tablespoonfuls of cream, stir it in at the last moment. Serve in a soup tureen. Served as first course in place of soup. Or it may be served as a supper or luncheon dish.

OMELETTE SOUFFLE

Whites of six eggs; yolks of three eggs; two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; the grated yellow rind of half a lemon; half teaspoonful of lemon juice. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff and frothy; sift over the sugar and beat again until fine and dry; add the yolks slightly beaten, the lemon rind and juice. Mix quickly, put at once into a baking dish, dust the top thickly with powdered sugar, and bake in an oven at 400 degrees Fahrenheit, five minutes. The oven must be ready before you begin the soufflé. If it is stringy inside, it has been baked too long. To be right, it must be hot but soft. It must be served immediately in the dish in which it is baked.

BOSTON BROWN HASH

Chop any remains of steaks, roast or stew very fine. Grease a deep pie-dish. Put a layer of mashed potatoes (cold ones, left over, will answer) in the bottom of the dish, then a layer of meat, then a layer of stale bread crumbs; sprinkle with salt and pepper, a few bits of butter; moisten with a half cup of beef gravy, then put another layer of potatoes. Dip a knife into milk and smooth the top. Bake in a moderate oven, until brown. Serve hot.—Good Housekeeping.

SEED IN CANS

Empty baking powder cans are excellent to keep vegetable seed such as sweet corn, beans, etc., from being destroyed by mice or bugs.—Holland's



(Reproduced by permission)

MODEL FROM PRE CATALON, PARIS

line and at the same time giving a delightful effect to the wearer. The skirt, centre and sleeveless corsage are of a beautiful quality of navy blue Bengali silk. The tunic finely plaited is of voile de soie of the same tone. The corsage is worn over a guimpe of voile de soie, with collar and front of fine white nixon. The corsage and tunic are closed with round silk buttons.

White toilettes are always a delight, and many were seen. One showed a striking effect in white and navy blue. The graceful tunic was cut well to the line and did not in the least amplify the silhouette. The corsage and tunic were of white "ombrah" crepe laid in five plaits. The skirt and the tunic were of navy blue taffetas. The long ends of the tunic were knotted in front, producing a graceful and original touch.

A fact which is not generally known is that in the innermost room of a great atelier, quite hidden from public view, are being ushered in the crinoline fashions, in a modified form. Whether they will be accepted, however, remains to be seen.

NARROW SHELVES PUT IN BETWEEN

We had apparently roomy and convenient kitchen and dining-room closets. The shelves were over 20 inches wide and 15 inches apart. But it was almost impossible to find an article at the back of the closet, writes a contributor to the Ladies Home Journal.

The plan of putting a narrow shelf at the back, between each shelf, helped us out of the difficulty. For instance, in the kitchen, between the first two shelves, we fitted a 3-inch shelf for spice boxes and various bottles in every-day use. At a glance we could locate the article needed. A shelf of a suitable width for cereals was also fitted in the closet. The higher shelves were left for the larger utensils.

In the dining-room closet divisions were made to suit the needs of the dishes. Low down, a narrow shelf provided for two rows of glasses and cups; on a somewhat wider shelf were arranged the cut glass and fancy dishes; shelves a little nearer together held platters and vegetable dishes. When finished we found the capacity of the closets almost doubled, and we could keep everything in perfect order.

NEW LONG COAT

The uncorseted effect is to be continued, says the New Haven Journal Courier. A new, long tailored coat hangs perfectly loose from the shoulder to within three inches of the ankle. It is absolutely straight in the back, in the front and at the sides, and is belted below the hips by a wide sash of moire ribbon.

THREE FRUITS SERVED COLD

Currants can be used with oranges and raspberries. Cut sweet oranges in small cubes. Add plenty of sugar to their juice to make a thick, sweet syrup. Prepare currants by washing, drying and stemming them, enough to equal the measures of orange pulp, and red raspberries to the same measure. Chill them all, the currants in the orange juice and sugar. Just before they are to be used mix them and put four or five tablespoonfuls of the mixture into each sherbet glass, in the bottom of which is a tablespoonful of alivered ice.—Chicago Tribune.

NICER BAKED

So many things not usually cooked in the oven can be cooked there as well or better than on the top burners and utilize the heat when baking, says the Los Angeles Express. For instance, apple sauce is nicer baked and there is no danger of its sticking. Stewed pie plant or berries are equally good. Not so much water is needed to cook fruit sauce in the oven, and in the case of berries or pie plant, a little cornstarch dissolved in cold water and mixed well is an improvement.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Boy's Thermometer

John Muir tells in his autobiography of his boyish efforts in the line of invention. He says:

"One of my inventions was a thermometer made of an iron rod that had formed part of a wagon box. The expansion and contraction of this rod was multiplied by a series of levers made of strips of hoop iron. The pressure of the rod against the levers was kept constant by a small counterweight, so that the slightest change in the length of the rod was instantly shown on a dial that multiplied the expansion about 32,000 times. The thermometer was so sensitive that when any one approached within four or five feet of it, the heat of the person's body caused the hand on the dial to move so fast that the motion was plainly visible. When he stepped back, the hand moved slowly back to its normal position. The neighbors regarded it as a great wonder, and so did my own father."

Picture Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle.—Heat.



What opera?

TURKEY FEATHERS ON YOUR HAT

Gobbler supplies variety of women's ornaments

The turkey is about to crowd the adjutant bird off the map. The adjutant bird formerly furnished the marabou feathers to admiring femininity, says the Kansas City Star. They were expensive because there was only one clump of them under the wing covert and it took lots of them to make a marabou neck piece and muff.

The turkey furnishes an excellent variety of feather dusters and his wings were known to be good for sweeping up the hearth. Aside from this, the turkey feathers were thrown away until some enterprising feather merchant discovered that the bird grew marabou feathers. Turkey feathers took a climb in the market right away.

The marabou is taken from the hip, just under the wings. There is only a tiny bunch of the delicate, airy feathers, less than an ounce on each turkey. It takes about 18 turkeys to produce a pound of them and they bring \$16 a pound.

The commercial name for these feathers, which are sold at high prices in the millinery shops, is "downs." They are sorted and selected with great care, by expert feather sorters. They are the last of the valuable rows of feathers to be found on the hip of the turkey. First there comes the "skirts" or row of short feathers—then the long tail quills, which are used both as ornaments and in the making of feather dusters. Then comes a row of "roughs" or downy feathers coarser than the marabou, and then the highly prized bunch of "downs."

The pompons you pay good prices for are made from turkey feathers in some cases, as are half the so-called birds and wings. The breast feathers are used to make the expensive feather breasts which are durable and may be cleaned. The pointers on the forearm of the turkey are used in making feather bone, while the rest of the wing feathers are used for quills and sometimes for making imitation paradise feathers.

The hackle feathers make very pretty trimmings, especially of the bronze variety. Fishing tackle is also made of these feathers.

All these feathers, which are bought

Finest Quality

Whittemore's

Largest Variety

Shoe Polishes

"ELITE" combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look A. 1. Restores color and lustre to all black shoes. Polish with a brush or cloth, 25 cents. "BABY ELITE" size, 10c.

"DANDY" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 25c. "STAR" size, 10c.

"QUICK WHITE" (In liquid form with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes. 2 sizes, 10c and 25c.

"GILT EDGE." The only black dressing for ladies' and children's shoes that positively contains OIL. Softens and preserves. Imparts a beautiful black lustre. LARGEST QUANTITY. FINEST QUALITY. Its use saves time, labor and brushes, as it shines without brushing. Sponge in every bottle, so always ready for use. 25c. FRENCH GLOSS, 10c.

"ALBO" cleans and whitens BUCK, NUBUCK, SUEDE, and CANVAS SHOES. In round white cakes packed in zinc boxes, with sponge, 10c. In handsome, large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for full size package, charges paid.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.
26-28 ALBANY STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World

Morse

MILK

Chocolate Creams

ALL that a dainty confection can be—perfect in blend, delicate and delicious—the finest, fluffiest creams, firm and "snappy," coated with a specially prepared, high grade Morse Style Milk Chocolate.

ONLY IN RED BOXES

A. G. MORSE CO., ORIGINATORS, CHICAGO

Motoring Attracts Brazil Panama Land Reclaimed

REPAVED CITY WELCOME NEWS IN PERNAMBUCO

Present Cobble-Stone Streets Said to Wear Out Motor Tires in 25 Days—Macadam Highways to Be Constructed Soon

CAR TRACKS LENT AID

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil—Paved with cobble-stones that have not been relaid for many years, Pernambuco, now counting more than 150,000 inhabitants, is to have its principal thoroughfares, both in the business sections and the residential districts, macadamized at an early date. The use of motor cars in increasing numbers is said to be responsible for the action of the municipality in making ready to improve the streets. Automobiles have almost entirely superseded other vehicles in popularity for pleasure and business.

But the motor cars have literally a hard road to travel in Pernambuco. Recently a new electric railway has been established in the city and the lines are being rapidly extended into the suburbs. Up to the time of the installation of the electric street car system automobiles were accustomed to use the tracks of the old horse-car lines, the gauge of which was 3.28 feet.

This track facility was just the thing for the motor cars. But the new line has a track 4.75 feet in width, and that does away with the possibility of motorists utilizing it. No class of people awaits the new street paving with more interest than those who own and drive automobiles.

Wear and tear on the tires of the Pernambuco automobiles is said to be very considerable. One statement is to the effect that a set of tires on the public cars ordinarily lasts only 25 days. Each of the five garages in the city charges for hiring automobiles \$3 for the first half hour and \$2 for each additional half hour. But the so-called independents, of whom there are a great number scattered about the city, appear to have little regard for an established tariff, and strangers unaccustomed to conditions here should be on the watch that they are not overcharged.

Medium priced cars appear to be the present demand in Pernambuco. They have to be strongly built, however, with a serviceable hood for protection against heavy rains and the sun. Light cars will not be suited for Pernambuco until the contemplated street paving is done. As the municipality is desirous of going ahead at once, the time for manufacturers of all kinds of motor cars, light or heavy, to bid for the Pernambuco business appears to be at hand.

The majority of the cars are equipped with right-hand drive and control. The few equipped with left-hand drive, however, seem to give satisfaction. The duty at present on automobiles and parts is nominally 7 per cent ad valorem, but because of the differences in valuation of the milreis and port charges, the import tax works out at about 16 per cent.

PANAMA RAILROAD HAS NEW SCHEDULE

COLON, Panama—A new timetable has gone into effect on the Panama railroad. Under the new schedule there will be only three passenger trains each way daily, with the exception of Saturday, on the main line. On Saturday nights a train will leave either terminal at 11 o'clock, arriving at Colon at 1 a. m. on Sunday morning. The departing time of the morning and evening trains out of Colon and the evening train out of Panama has been changed slightly.

Five trains only will be operated each week day in the Panama-Pedro Miguel Junction shuttle train service; on Sundays two additional trains will be run. The number of trains on the Colon-Gatun shuttle schedule has been reduced from six to four, with some changes in time from the present hours of arrival and departure at terminals. The new timetable includes Balboa in the main line and Panama-Pedro Miguel Junction services.

DOMINICAN SITUATION PERPLEXES

Events are moving fast in the Dominican republic, where, according to recent information, the United States proposes to take a more drastic stand than has characterized its control of the custom service to date.

Opinion seems to differ as to whether United States supervision has been fruitful of results, yet it is very generally admitted that the financial conditions of the country began to improve immediately when such custom control was instituted. The present revolution seems to be wholly political, and the opponents of the government are said to be men who have a considerable following.

The report gained currency that but for the Mexican revolution the United States some time ago would have taken a firmer hold on the situation in Santo Domingo. However this may be, recent precautionary measures of the Washington government point to closer surveillance of affairs in the turbulent island, where the republic of Haiti is at present experiencing difficulties not dissimilar to those of Santo Domingo.

Observers of the present situation re-

call the condition of the country in 1909 when prosperity and progress were in evidence. Two railways had just been completed. The line between Santiago and Moca, as well as the road between Salcedo and Puerto de Sanchez, helped to make trade within the country itself, and to increase commercial intercourse with Haiti. An extradition treaty was signed in that same year between Santo Domingo and the United States.

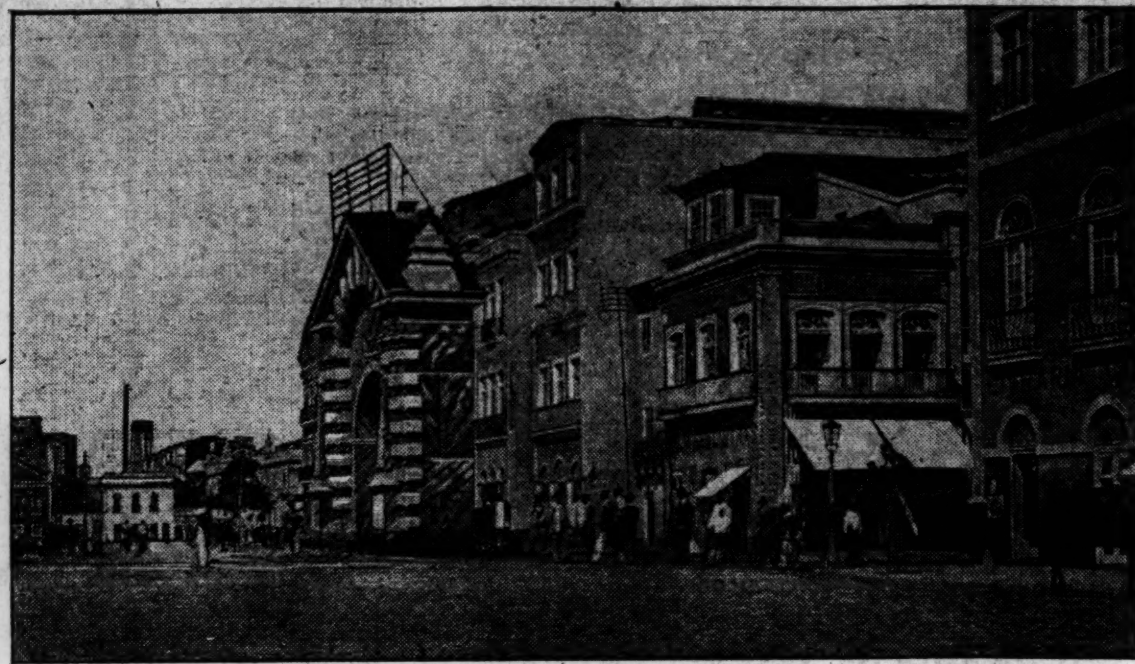
The following year the National Bank of Domingo was established with a capital of \$2,000,000, Cuban financiers being mainly interested, while its president was a citizen of the United States. In the treasury of the republic that year was a cash balance of \$6,000,000. Most of this money went to the improving of public works. Three important measures were enacted, the mining law, the stamp-tax law and the diplomatic reorganization law.

From 1909 to 1912 the custom receipts showed a marked improvement. But politically troublous times impended. The boundary dispute with Haiti took on increased importance in November,

1910. Fortunately these countries agreed to submit their case to the arbitration tribunal at The Hague.

The forcible removal of President Ramon Caceres, in November, 1911, brought Eladio Victoria into control. Later General Victoria was elected provisional President, and one of his first acts was to appoint his nephew, Gen. Alfredo Victoria, commander-in-chief of the army and minister of war and marine. At a meeting of the chamber of deputies the following February the election of Eladio Victoria was confirmed and he became constitutional President.

President Borda, the present incumbent of the chief office in the Dominican republic, has had his hands full ever since he took charge. The President is now in the field against the revolutionists. Except for the custom receipts, taken care of by the United States and deposited where neither of the contending forces can get possession of them, the Dominican treasury is said to be empty. The custom returns are essential to the paying of the public debts of the Caribbean republic.



Street scene in Brazilian city where public automobiles rent for \$3 per half hour

USE OF CHILEAN COAL MAY LESSEN ON OPENING OF CANAL

Native Fuel Found in Large Quantities, but Unfit for Use Except by Locomotives—Northern Trade Expected to Buy Outside When Cost Is Lowered

VALPARAISO, Chile—With Chilean coal noted more for its quantity than for its quality, the opening of the Panama canal may, it is said, further tend to place the native product at a disadvantage. Excellent for use in locomotives, according to expert opinion, the coal of the country so far is consumed largely by the state railways. It is expected that some of the markets to the north will be closed to the native product as soon as outside coal can be brought in at a smaller cost than now.

Some compensation may be found in the fact that railroad building is continuing in the southern sections of the country and that here apparently there will always be a market for Chilean coal of the kind suited for locomotives. Much depends, however, on whether or not electrification of important railway systems takes place.

One of the most exhaustive studies of the Chilean coal situation in its relation to industry is that made by Dr. J. Brueggem, whose report in the Boletín de la Sociedad de Minería constitutes a complete history of the coal fields. Dr. Brueggem primarily approached the subject from the standpoint of the geologist, especially as regards the correlation of the various seams, the nature of the roof and floor and the age of the deposits.

There are four principal coal regions in Chile, which, going from north to south are as follows: Penco, north of the river Bio-Bio, province of Concepcion, which possesses several collieries, the output of which, however, is small; Coronel and Lota, between the river Bio-Bio and Laraquete, in the same province, where the principal collieries are situated and which are worked under the sea by means of inclined drifts or slopes; Colico, between Laraquete and Pilipico, province of Arauco, where the upper and lower series of seams are well marked, but separated by several hundred feet of sandstone, and Lebu, province of Arauco, where the seams average about three feet in thickness.

In the nitrate fields Chilean coal has been unable to compete successfully with the product brought into the country from Wales and Australia. The nitrate works consume over 1,000,000 tons of coal annually. The copper smelters in the north use the native article to a limited extent, and although the coal does not coke so well as the imported article, two smelting plants already have been established in the fields themselves.

The coal of the Longitudinal valley differs greatly from that of the north. To use Dr. Brueggem's phraseology, "the coal, enclosed by refractory clays and loose sands, rests on ancient micaceous slate. The beds have suffered scarcely any dislocation." Dr. Brueggem believes this coal to be of the Pliocene age. One

seam, at Mañil, is four meters thick, but is divided up by various layers of clay. The principal reserve coal districts of Chile, according to Archibald Russell, are between Colico and Huenapides, and between Curanilahue and Canete which, he says, will supply coal for centuries, beginning as soon as railways are built.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY IS GIVEN WELCOME IN BUENOS AIRES

City and State Authorities Join Government in Providing Festivities for the Populace

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Argentina's national holiday this year was celebrated more generally than ever before. The municipal and state authorities joined with the government in making the day conspicuous, and fireworks and the illumination of public buildings were features of the festivities in the evening.

The sunburst, with the red cap of liberty in center, at the foot of the monument in the Plaza de Mayo, was beautiful. All four sides of the plaza were illuminated—the cathedral and Banco de la Nación on one side, the Cabildo on the other. The hotels and portals were brilliant with lights, and on the south side the Casa Rosada or White House (literally Pink House) of the capital made a striking picture.

The Greek style of the cathedral gives quite an original aspect to the plaza, making it look somewhat different from the usual Latin-American plaza, where the cathedral is on the one or two-tower order.

At the end of the Cabildo, the illuminated arches on Avenida de Mayo extended all the way on the Avenida. These same arches were also put up on the two new avenues branching off from the plaza, and which cut diagonally across the city, many buildings having been demolished to make room for these two new diagonal avenues.

Nearly all the buildings on Avenida de Mayo and on many of the leading business streets also were illuminated. The high-towered building off from the Cabildo, La Prensa newspaper building, looked especially impressive.

The day was celebrated with the usual military parade, which was reviewed by the President from the Casa Rosada balcony. A parade of school children preceded the military procession.

PAPER OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY PANAMA—The Star and Herald, founded at the time of the influx of gold seekers into California across the isthmus, recently celebrated its sixty-fifth anniversary.

LITTLE LEFT OF HAVANA'S WALL OF FORMER TIMES

Progress Has Removed Almost All Traces of the Defensive Structure of the Spaniards

HAVANA, Cuba—Not much remains to show the extent of Havana's old wall, yet enough has come down to the present day to prove that it must have been an important and massive protection for Spain's chief city in the Caribbean.

Some remnants of the wall are found at Monserrate and Refugio streets, not far from La Punta. Another fragment has been preserved on Monserrate street, near Teniente Rey. These ancient landmarks indicate the boundary of old Havana. The wall extended from the shore of the harbor east of the Arsenal, along a line east of the Prado, to the water front again at a point in line with the Carcel.

The Punta, Carcel, Prado, Tacon theater and Campo de Marte were outside the wall, "extramuros," as it is termed. The wall itself was a high and massive affair. It took over a century in building—from 1633 to 1740—and cost \$700,000. This amount, it is estimated, would have to be more than duplicated were such a wall to be constructed today.

At most extended around the outer side, and beyond this were earth works. Entrance was made by drawbridge over the moat, and then through narrow arched gateways. These were closely guarded by soldiers and were shut at 11 o'clock at night, except when there was a performance at the Tacon theater, on which occasion the Puerta de Monserrate, which was opposite the theater, was kept open until the play was over.

Early morning always witnessed thousands of farmers outside the gates with horses and mules laden with provisions. The market people would crowd each other for place to be first in the city when the gates opened.

TRADE NOTES

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—The Atlantida Bank has been authorized to establish branches in the departments of Olancha and Islas de La Bahia.

TAMPICO, Mexico—Within the past 10 years about \$86,000,000 has been invested in the exploitation of petroleum deposits near this place and other sections of the state of Tamaulipas.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—The government offers a subsidy of 20 cents per pound for each hundredweight of first-class flour and 10 cents gold for each hundredweight of henequin produced in the country.

CARACAS, Venezuela—Factories for the manufacture of artificial petrified wood are to be established in this city and at Puerto Cabello. Sawdust, asbestos and magnesia are the ingredients to be used.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—More than 600 farmers took part in the recent corn fair held at San Jose. Two Russian colonies are to be established in the department of Paysandu and Artigas.

HAVANA, Cuba—The government is negotiating for commercial treaties with Chile, Venezuela and Haiti, a general treaty with China, and a treaty of amity with Colombia.

CORDOBA, A. R.—The limestone industry is making considerable headway. The monthly output averages 1000 tons of limestone and 1200 tons of lime. The works employ 400 persons.

GUADELOUPE, French West Indies—The colonial authorities are about to contract a loan for \$791,300, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to public improvements.

PETROLEUM DISPLAY TO BE MADE BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Among important displays by Argentina at the San Francisco exposition will be one showing the development of the petroleum industry.

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For more than a year conditions in the island of Haiti have been chaotic. The two republics, which share what unquestionably is one of the most fertile regions in the western hemisphere, have been unable to maintain governments stable enough to hold the confidence of their respective peoples. In the republic of Haiti, as well as in the Dominican republic, rebellion is stirring the populations in town and countryside, and those of other nationalities, who are not directly concerned in the political quarrels, now affirm that they are insecure.

That the United States should at this juncture take measures to establish order in the island of Haiti seems a precaution demanded by the circumstances. As is well known, Washington exercises control over the Dominican customs, and until recently the ports of entry have been free from interference. Consequently imports have continued and the accompanying revenue goes, in part, to the paying of Santo Domingo's external debt. Now, however, the more important ports have been unable to do business owing to revolutionary activity. Overseas debtors are beginning to ask where the money due them is to come from. The United States, because of its guardianship in the premises, evidently sees the necessity for taking action.

The ordering of 700 marines to the port of Guantanamo, Cuba, whence it is only a 24-hour run to Haiti, scarcely is a measure which presages immediate intervention in either of the republics occupying the island in the Caribbean sea. No doubt it may be meant as a warning that the people themselves must try to stop the indiscriminate firing which has been going on for months, the result of which has been seen in the destruction of property belonging to outside investors. Moreover, the fact is not to be overlooked, that, with the Mexican situation apparently less a problem for the United States than it was a while ago, President Wilson and his advisers may consider the moment propitious for setting the Haiti-Dominican houses in order, doing so without affecting the sovereignty of the peoples. Restoration of order would appear to be a present necessity.

SEA BATHING ATTRACTIVE AT POPULAR ARGENTINE RESORT

Mar del Plata, Grown to Be Most Largely Patronized Summer Place in Republic, Has Fine Hotels, Residences and Promenades Serving Thousands Yearly

MAR DEL PLATA, A. R.—Located about 250 miles south of Buenos Aires, Mar del Plata within a dozen years has become a popular summer resort, where, facing the ocean, are many fine hotels, residences and promenades that attract thousands of people from the capital.

Mar del Plata has for its background a range of hills, formed from the easternmost branches of the Sierra de Balcarce. The change from the climate of Buenos Aires is marked, and when, after a journey of six hours, the traveler arrives here, he finds himself in a spot where business cares may be thrust aside and vacation pleasures enjoyed to the full.

There are other popular seaside resorts in the republic, such as Necechea, Miramar, Mar del Sud and Ostende, but Mar del Plata is believed to lead them all in point of attractions and general popularity with the wealthy people. This does not say that those of lesser means cannot find plenty of accommodations at Mar del Plata. But if one desires to see Argentine fashion at its height Mar del Plata is the place to find it.

The Rambla, or promenade at Mar del Plata is lined with hotels, restaurants and clubs. The Mar del Plata Club has all the characteristics of the famous Jockey Club of Buenos Aires. Many members of one club are also members of the other.

The Rambla differs from the fine avenue that skirts the shore for about three miles in that the former is a semi-covered terrace built on pillars above the beach. It is more than 1200 feet long and 125 feet wide. The structure is in the Louis XVI. style and faces both the sea and the shore. The view thus afforded is one of natural

beauty, and the city has grown up as a result of this attractiveness.

Bathing at Mar del Plata is one of the leading features of this resort. The water usually is calm. Coming from the north a visitor is delighted with the beach, as it contrasts decidedly with the waterfront of Buenos Aires, where the demands of traffic are constantly making inroads on the land adjoining the river. Southeast of the city is the golf club, founded in 1898. The links are considered equal to the best. There are two sets of grounds, one of nine, the other of 18 holes and novice and expert are welcome to try their hand.

PERU ASSOCIATION AID TO ENGINEERS

CALLAO, Peru—Modeled along lines similar to associations in Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Santiago, the association of engineering students organized at Lima has been instrumental in advancing those interested in engineering who are getting ready to begin practical work.

Another feature of importance in connection with the educational advance of the country is the founding of a new bi-monthly magazine, Juventud (Youth), which is the organ of the university students, and is edited under the direction of a group of students representing the art and law departments of San Marcos University.

BOLIVIAN BANKS REGULATED LA PAZ, Bolivia—A decree has been published which compels all outside banks doing business in Bolivia to have a capital not less than \$250,000.

CANAL FORCES DRAIN CORUNDU RIVER LOWLAND

Suction Dredges to Extend Work of Reclamation to Limit of Flats, Confining Stream Between Narrow Banks

LONG PIPE LINE LAID

PANAMA—The dredging division of the Canal Zone government has begun to fill in a swampy area just north of the San Miguel district of this city. The fill is made at the instance of the sanitary department in an area contiguous to Panama and Ancon which heretofore has required a considerable amount of drainage and diking.

The area extends about 1500 feet north of the present outer limit of habitation. It is bounded on the west by the Panama railroad and enclosed on the north and east by low hills. The eastern limit is about 1600 feet from the railroad embankment. The natural surface of the basin is at an average elevation of about nine feet above sea level, and it is proposed to raise the surface to 14 feet above sea level. The operation will require about 600,000 cubic yards of spoil.

This area is a part of the originally extensive flats along the course of the Curundu river. The flats between the railroad and the canal, and between Ancon hill and Diablo, have been extensively reclaimed with wet and dry filling. The operations about to begin will extend the reclamation to the limit of the flats, at the bases of the hills. With the fills completed and a lagoon northeast of the canal at Balboa Junction drained, the Curundu will be confined to a narrow course. Sheet piling is being driven along the south bank of the river, where it borders the area about to be filled, in order to preserve a clear course.

Spoil will be supplied by pipeline suction dredge No. 85, excavating in the inner harbor at Balboa. The length of discharge line to reach the center of the area will be slightly over 8000 feet, which is the longest discharge pipe yet used in the canal operations. Two relay stations will be used to assist the pumping. One of them is now situated on the west toe of the abandoned Soa dam, and the second is being installed in the reclaimed area north of Ancon hill, northeast of the new administration building.

VENEZUELA MAY GET NEW PLANTS

CARACAS, Venezuela—The cold-storage plant at Puerto Cabello has been closed temporarily to permit building operations which when finished will greatly increase the capacity of the establishment, the only one of its kind in Venezuela.

Sir William Vestey, accompanied by six British capitalists, recently visited the country for the purpose of investigating the question of locating storage plants at various other points in the republic.

Incidental to this enterprise there are to be established extensive cattle ranges, and the field tributary to Ciudad Bolivar, in eastern Venezuela, is likely to be selected as territory best suited to begin operations.

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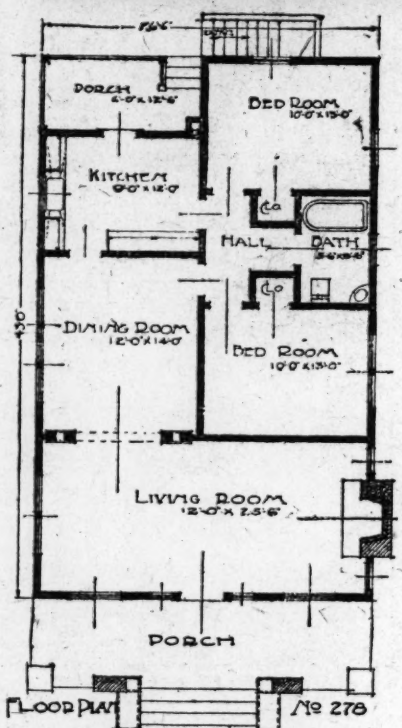
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This design is selected from the CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW PLAN BOOK, which contains a number of bungalows of the same type, ranging in cost from \$400 to \$4000 to construct. A copy of this book will be gladly mailed to any address, post-paid, upon receipt of the price One (\$1.00) dollar.

By special arrangement with the designers, the readers of this paper can secure complete blue print plans and specifications of this cozy little home for Five (\$5.00) dollars. We have also arranged that any inquiries or questions regarding any of the homes that are featured on this page will receive prompt attention and detailed replies without charge by addressing JUD YOHIO, The Bungalow Craftsman, 1045 Second Avenue, Seattle, Washington. Advertisement.

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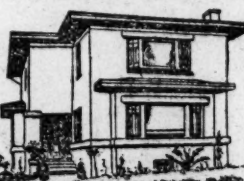
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Colonial estates, villa sites, stock, dairy, truck and poultry farms—all sizes; fine orchard properties, all at low prices and on reasonable terms; state what you want and ask for description. W. E. HARRIS, 311 E. Main St., RICHMOND, VA.

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Root Leak stops leaks and absolutely prevents rust, decay or warping. Is not affected by heat, brine, cold or acid. Does not crack in winter or soften in summer. Highly fireproof.

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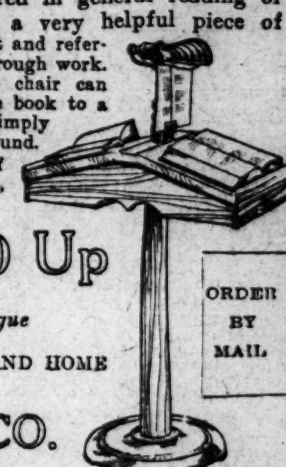
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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ACETYLENE GAS WELDER, A1 man, permanent position in New London, Conn. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

CARPENTERS—Three good men wanted. JOHN CHAFFORD, 130 Monroe st., Dedham, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Wanted to drive a Ford car. SMITH BROTHERS, 503 State st., Springfield, Mass.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN—Wanted—Man capable of doing first-class work on White lock and plate presses; must be able to handle all types of work in good manner; one that can do distribution and plain composition (part time); steady situation, nine hours per day; write at once stating wages expected and give references; do not apply unless you can fill the bill. INDEPENDENT-REPORTER CO., 30 Shawmut, Me.

FURNITURE SALESMAN, 25 to 30, wanted; fully experienced; experienced in writing, giving references. UNDERWOOD FURNITURE COMPANY, 100 North St., Boston.

MARRIED COUPLE to care for garden, lawn, horse and cow; housework; good home, small family. WM. H. WARE, 122 Southbury, Conn.

SHEET METAL WORKERS—First class men on ship work. FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CO., Quincy, Mass.

TINSMITH wanted; steady work to right man. Apply MOORE & HADLEY, 28 Brattle st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Competent man for milk truck and dairy work; experienced; milkers used. J. Q. PARKARD, Montello, Mass.

WANTED—Trustworthy man to do chores about city camp; in return for vacation expenses, chop wood, straw, water, freeze ice cream, etc.; state full particulars in letter. F. M. GRACEY, Camp Eden, Haverhill, Mass.

WANTED—Good strong hustling single man, between 25 and 35, who understands work in a large city; good references. CHARLES H. THOMAS, 36 Winthrop st., Winchester, Mass.

WOODEN BOX MAKERS, experienced on Lathier sawing-up and fitting machine. NEW BEDFORD, MASS. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANTS, state inst., call Mon. 10.30 a. m., Tuesday 11 a. m., or Thurs. p. m. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

BOOKKEEPER—STENOGRAPHER, dry goods store in Montana, \$65 mo. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

BUTTONHOLE machine operator (single), place. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

BUTTON MACHINE operator (union), place. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

CHOCOLATE DIPPER—30 experienced helpers wanted. W. D. QUIMBY & CO., 70 Portland st., Boston.

COMPETENT NURSE to take care of three children, from 5 to 10 years of age; second work and mending. Mrs. J. G. MONSARRAT, Bennington, Vt.

COOK for Peterborough, N. H.; French preferred; very desirable home in mountain place; good salary. MRS. L. A. SEAW, East Walpole, Mass.

COOK and general housemaid wanted for season at Calumet; housemaid also to wait on table; references between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. J. B. ROTHLEY, 120 Kilday st., Boston.

COOK wanted for the Balclutha Inn; high wages; references. Mrs. W. J. NEED, 101 Georgetown, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—A very capable woman wanted in family of four adults; South shore in summer; apply mornings and evenings. PARKER H. FOSTER, 796 Massachusetts av., Arlington, Mass. Tel. Arlington 420.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—A capable woman wanted for 4 in family. MRS. BRIGHT, 93 Belmont st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—A capable person wanted in family of 4 adults; good references required. Please call. M. MANSFIELD, 24 Melville av., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Dor. 2292-4.

MAID, thoroughly competent, wanted in family of 4 to 6 adults; good cook; North or South; wages \$6.00. MRS. A. T. KNOWLES, 422 Concord st., Boston, one mile from Buzzard's bay, Mass.

MARRIED COUPLE to care for garden, lawn, horse and cow; housework; good home, small family. WM. H. WARE, 122 Southbury, Conn.

MOTHER'S HELPER, 3 children, no cooking; references required. MRS. FRANCES STATER-PALMER, Inwood, Watertown, Conn.

PAPER RULER FEEDER, Watertown, exp. 43. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

SINGER, ice cream parlor, Revere, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

STENOGRAPHER, substitute in South Boston, native French or Italian girl, \$8.50. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

WAITRESS, small hotel Nantucket, \$3.50 week. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

WAITRESSES, chambermaids for summer hotels, call any day 10-12 a. m., 2-3 p. m. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

WANTED for evening work, girl experienced in bakery, confectionery and confectionery; must be capable of taking charge and have best of references. C. C. LEE, JR., 60 Robinson st., Boston.

WANTED—Until Nov. 15, young woman (20-23) for general housework; good home, small family; references. MRS. F. R. RICKY, Center Ossipee, N. H.

WANTED—Girl to assist with general housework; seashore; three in family; state wages and references. MRS. F. C. BARTLETT, 30, Yarmouth, Mass.

WANTED—Honest, willing girl to assist in general housework and care of child; laundry; good wages; references. MRS. W. G. YOUNG, 18 Prospect st., Atlantic, Mass.; Phone Quincy 801-2.

WANTED—Woman to tend to sewing in a small institution; must be experienced in plain sewing, trustworthy and reliable; references required. M. C. BAYAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

WANTED—A companionable, womanly, neat person to do cooking; only kitchen and dining room work expected; nothing else; no laundry; good cooking. Address FRISCHILLA B. JAMES, South Georgetown, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WHITE OR COLORED WOMAN for laundry, cook, general housework; family of 3; 80; beautiful home. MRS. ABBOTT, 60 Pleasant st., Dorchester. By appointment. Tel. Dor. 456-2.

WIRE STITCHER, calendar work, \$1 day. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

A. R. MACHINIST and patternmaker, 50, 12 years in the trade; worked 300 an hour; any reference; good references. Mention 12505. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

ADVERTISING—Artist, designer and planner of booklets, etc., desires such work several hours each day. ALEX. RICHARDS, 81 Calneborough st., Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISING WORK—There is a place in the advertising department of some live Boston firm for a young man, well educated, with a good knowledge of English, who is a manager, but as assistant; shall I tell you more about myself? WALTER W. AN. 81 Calneborough st., Boston, Mass.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position on private estate; capable of taking charge of landscape gardening. J. E. SMITH, 81 Parsons st., Brighton, Mass.

ALL-ROUND HOUSE MAN or kitchen worker, young colored man, would like position; can furnish best of references. EDWARD P. BROWN, 97 S. Wyer av., Dorchester, Mass.

A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN desires work on a gentleman's place or farm; steady and willing. PAUL EISEN, 152 Elliot st., Boston.

APPRENTICE, 19 years of age, anxious to learn automobile business, has good practical exp. in the trade. \$8 week anywhere in city; good refs. Mention 12833. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

APPRENTICE, some exp. in photography, 21 years of age, \$10-12 weekly in work; must be constant in the trade. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

APPRENTICE, 19 years of age, some exp. in book binding, would like position in wholesale house, college education, \$12 weekly; good refs. Mention 12834. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

ARCHITECTURAL BRONZE WORKER, experienced in one of the largest and finest shops in the city. HARRY WATKINS, MAKER, care Tremont Temple Bldg., Tremont st., Boston.

A SALESMAN who knows the country from coast to coast is open for a high class position where ability is required. BENJ. F. EARL, 370 Columbus av., Boston.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wishes position in Providence or elsewhere; 10 years' experience; moderate salary. WILLIAM DONOVAN, 101 Williams st., Providence, R. I.

ATTENDANT, young, strong, cheerful worker for a hotel or in a wholesale house; moderate salary. For information write to MRS. SWENEY, Box 29, Grove Hall station, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE WASHER, 28 years of age, exp. in garage work, awaits offer as to wages. Mention 12840. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

AUTO REPAIR MAN, 21 years of age, \$12 weekly, excellent refs. Mention 12830. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

BLACKSMITH, 50 years of age, good workman, average wages. Mention 12810. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

BOOKKEEPER: position desired by high school graduate (19), as bookkeeper or assistant; excellent references; good penman, willing to travel. A. J. LACROIX, 14 Myrtle st., Everett, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, or assist. bkpr., 19 years of age, excellent bkpr., h. a. grad., \$10-12 weekly; would accept lower for first position. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

BOOKKEEPER or all-round office work; position desired by young man with experience; has thorough knowledge of export and shipping trade. S. I. J. KOSKIO, 402 Concord st., Boston.

BOXMAKER—Experienced man, as foreman or assistant, wants job in box factory; good temporary or permanent position. BOY, 19, wishes a good position, business place with opportunity. VAHE VANTINE, 19 Helen st., Dorchester, Mass.

BOY UNDER 17 wants situation either as a clerk or in a wholesale house; willing to work and anxious to learn. FRANK M. BROWN, 1 Weston pl., Roxbury, Mass.

BUFFET-POLISHER, 44, 7 years with large metal concern; Russian birth; speaks Russian, German and English; will work anywhere. Mention 12802. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

CAPABLE MAN desires position as chore man, city or country; references. ALBERT A. HURBERT, 399 Northampton st., Boston.

CARPENTER would like work as general repair man with factory warehouse or some large company that can give steady work. F. SANDERS, 8 Penhallow st., Dorchester, Mass.

CARPENTER, 44, Russian birth; speaks Russian, German and English; 8 years with large metal concern in city; regular work; good references. Mention 12802. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

CHAUFFEUR—Position desired by man in private family; all-round mechanic; best references; moderate wages. B. McDERMOTT, 670 Shawmut av., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position in private family; careful driver; does own repairs; strictly temperate, honest and reliable; best references. GEORGE LAKI, Box 133, Woods Hole, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Position wanted by Harvard senior as chauffeur, tutor, both combined, or as chauffeur; good references. GILBERT WHITEHEAD, 21 Dana st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Courier, long experience abroad; 4 languages; best of references; free for trip on continent; would take engagement in Boston. EDWARD HILL, 241 Co. Boston, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Position desired by colored man in a private family or a garage; can do repairing. FRID D. WYNN, 7 Florence st., Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR—Married man wishes position with private family; willing and strictly temperate. Apply to E. J. HUTCHINSON, Nahant rd., Nahant, Mass. Tel. Nahant 108-5.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, American, desires position with private family or small truck; can repair; temperate and good habits; steady position preferred. References. C. F. LORD, 14 Roseville sq., Lynn, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, 21 years of age, good references, \$12 weekly in Boston or suburbs. Mention 12820. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC—Young man Swedish young man (27), neat and obliging; careful driver; best of references; desires position in private family; willing to go anywhere. C. A. ANDERSON, 103 Roxbury, Mass.; Tel. 4292-2.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, would like position in city or suburbs; strictly temperate; willing to work with reference. J. W. DYER, 172 Northampton st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Reliable young man with three years' experience wants position; will work in hotel, warehouse, or anywhere. LEVEY, 28 E. Springfield st., Boston.

CHEMIST—American desires position as clerk; experienced, reliable; willing to substitute; whole or part time; city references. J. SEARL CULVER, The Westland, Boston.

HIGH ENGINEER, 36 years of age, 1st class license, in city or nearby, sober and intelligent, wages according to what is offered; references. Mention 12835. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

CIVIL ENGINEER, 43, excellent references; \$22 week; mention 12871. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

CLOCKMAKER, 26; \$15-17 week in Boston or vicinity; references. Mention 12830. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

COLLECTOR, formerly in collection business for himself, can furnish entire course of indexing and auditing, typist, etc., credit reports, etc.; for permanent position will go anywhere; not less than \$24 week; 34 years' experience. Mention 12826. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

COLORED YOUNG MAN would like position as elevator, porter, janitor or general work; very neat and polite; best references. W. H. WILLIAMS, 514 Bay St., Boston.

COLORED YOUNG MAN desires employment; understands automobile; capable of doing any kind of work; willing to accept anything suit. ISAAC CORNWALL, 27 Dundee st., Boston.

FISH WASHER, chamberman and general work about house; position desired by neat, good appearing man; recommended as strictly temperate and attentive to duties; best references. S. MENY, 101 Parmenter st., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical and architectural, 10 years' experience; willing to work in or about Boston; speaks English, German and Hebrew. Mention 12845. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

DRAFTSMAN (24), experienced in electrical work, test, switchboard operator (10 years); good references; mentions 12830. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

ELECTRICIAN, 10 years' experience; 10 years with large corporation, 10 years position with engineering or manufacturing concern. A. A. COLLINS, 124 Tremont bldg., Boston.

ELECTRICAL TESTER, 24, formerly with Aberdeen Electricity Works in Edinburgh, Scotland; good education; will work for average wages, suit to the work. Mention 12830. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

ENGINEER, third class; unemployed; 8 years in Salem; will work anywhere for average wages; good references; mention 12830. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

ERRAND BOY desires position. Write or call, JAMES J. HOAR, 10 Field st., Roxbury, Mass.

FARM MANAGER—Position wanted by married American; thoroughly competent; long experience in all branches; fruits; specialties. E. HOWE, Southbridge, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS interior painter and paper hanger, 40 years of age, would like immediate employment with reliable people. GEORGE E. LOVELL, 70 Montgomery st., Boston.

FOREMAN BLACKSMITH, all around steel worker, good workman, recently from England; furnished with references. Mention 12828. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

FOREMAN MACHINIST—All-round man on light machinery; 40, several years in factory; good references. Mention 12873. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

FOREMAN PRINTER, 34 years of age, A. man, furnished with corporation, 10 years typewriter. BERTHOLD COLLINS, 141 Linwood st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOREMAN, common sense integrity, a student, has had 10 years' experience in Sept. 30, can you use me? JOHN E. MACMARTIN, 142 W. Concord st., Boston, Tel. 2-152-2.

PACKING ROOM HELPER, 29, furnished with excellent refs., will work for \$9.12 weekly in vicinity of Boston, mention 12865. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

PACKER, in shipping dept., exp. glassware etc.; \$12 weekly anywhere in or around city; excellent refs. Mention 12842. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

PLASTERER, 40; \$20-30 per day, any reference; good references. Mention 12860. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

PORTER, waiter or house man; good references. GEO. MANDEEN, 624 Shawmut, Boston.

PORTER WORK, 20, furnished with excellent refs., will work for \$9-12 weekly in vicinity of Boston, mention 12865. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

PORTER OR FARMER—Young colored man wishes situation in a hotel, or at rural estate. In one place ROBERT SUMMONS, 121 W. Lenox st., Boston.

POSITION wanted by young man, 6 years' experience as contract salesman; will consider anything; best references; outside position preferred. GEO. A. WING, 69 Waverly Pl., Boston.

PRESSMAN, best of references; 15 years' experience in all lines; Webb or rotary preferred. G. L. BALCH, 23 Stephens st., Boston, Mass.

PROOFREADER, or newspaper or book work, good exp., \$16 minimum in greater Boston; furnished with testimonials; 26 years' experience. Mention 12847. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

HOUSE PAINTER, 27 years of age, \$18 weekly in Boston or Cambridge. Good refs. Mention 12848. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

INTELLIGENT colored young man (student) wants position; willing to do anything; excellent references. GEORGE HENRY, 30 Shawmut av., Boston, Mass.

INTERPRETER, A-1, speaks Armenian, Russian, Georgian, Turkish, Persian, Kurdish and English; excellent testimonials; 10 years' experience. Mention 12847. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

JANITOR OR PORTER—Position desired by young colored man. SIDNEY FINCH, 5 McLean st., Boston.

JANITOR, watchman, caretaker, 50; good references; 10 years' experience; mention 12853. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

JANITOR or steady work of any kind; position desired by a man, 28 years of age, strong man; best references. FRED K. STRONG, 18 Vine st., Springfield, Mass.

JANITOR, 18, 19 years of age, 10 years' experience in watchman position; desired by a man, 18 years of age, strong man; best references. D. MCLEOD, 20 Columbia, Boston.

JUNIOR at technical college, pursuing course in engineering, desires summer position. ALBERT S. GOODRICH, 11 Brewster st., Boston.

LABORATORY WORK, 21 years of age, \$12 weekly in or about Boston; excellent refs. Mention 12845. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

LAUNDRIAN, experienced all departments, 10 years in the business, 10 years' experience; \$15-25 weekly, 28 years of age, mention STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

LEDGER KEEPER—Unusually rapid and accurate bookkeeper of wide experience; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. Large house. FRANK SHELLEY, Gen. Del. Boston, Mass.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR, 19 years of age, 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. According to ability. Mention 12811. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

LUMBERMAN wants position understands manufacturing and retail yard, can manage large business; first-class references; 15 years' experience. W. H. WHEELER, 141 Oxford st., Cambridge, Mass.

MACHINIST, all-around machinist, desires a position in a garage at reasonable wages; willing to go out of city. VICTOR PEARSON, 534 Grand st., Hartford, Conn.

MACHINIST, first-class, all-round, would like position; steady work more than big pay. E. F. STILES, 56 Allen st., Mansfield, Mass.

MACHINIST, 25, awaits offer; good references; mention 12835. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

MACHINIST'S HELPER, 28 years of age, exp. in garage work, \$15 weekly in or about Boston; good refs. Mention 12840. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

MAN of 50, waiter, speaking English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc., to help all around; city or country. NICHOLAS FABIETTI, 8 Church st., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE would like position (household) responsible; 40 weekly in New England; mention 12851. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

MAN AND WIFE, working farm force; 40, 30 years of age; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. With excellent refs. 44 and 35 years respectively. \$45 and \$25 per month, respectively. Mention 12840. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

MASON, brick or stone, 40; \$20-30 per day; average wages, suit to the work. Mention 12860. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

MASTER MECHANIC, 45 years of age, high class workman, familiar with all kinds of wood working, millwright, steam and boiler fitting; \$35 per week anywhere. Mention 12867. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

MCH. ENGINEER, 21 years of age, good technical education, \$15 weekly anywhere; good refs. Mention 12818. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

MILLWRIGHT-MACHINIST, general all around man, master mechanic, \$35 per week; furnished with excellent refs. Mention 12867. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

NIGHT PORTER OR WATCHMAN, married man, would like position; can furnish good references. ROBERT M. BURNS, 54 Irving st., Boston.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Young man, six years' experience with corporation, 10 years typewriter. BERTHOLD COLLINS, 141 Linwood st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, common sense integrity, a student, has had 10 years' experience in Sept. 30, can you use me? JOHN E. MACMARTIN, 142 W. Concord st., Boston, Tel. 2-152-2.

PACKING ROOM HELPER, 29, furnished with excellent refs., will work for \$9.12 weekly in vicinity of Boston, mention 12865. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

PACKER, in shipping dept., exp. glassware etc.; \$12 weekly anywhere in or around city; excellent refs. Mention 12842. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

PLASTERER, 40; \$20-30 per day, any reference; good references. Mention 12860. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

PORTER, waiter or house man; good references. GEO. MANDEEN, 624 Shawmut, Boston.

PORTER WORK, 20, furnished with excellent refs., will work for \$9-12 weekly in vicinity of Boston, mention 12865. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

PORTER OR FARMER—Young colored man wishes situation in a hotel, or at rural estate. In one place ROBERT SUMMONS, 121 W. Lenox st., Boston.

POSITION wanted by young man, 6 years' experience as contract salesman; will consider anything; best references; outside position preferred. GEO. A. WING, 69 Waverly Pl., Boston.

PRESSMAN, best of references; 15 years' experience in all lines; Webb or rotary preferred. G. L. BALCH, 23 Stephens st., Boston, Mass.

PROOFREADER, or newspaper or book work, good exp., \$16 minimum in greater Boston; furnished with testimonials; 26 years' experience. Mention 12847. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

REPORTER, or adv. writer, 26 years of age, several years exp. in newspaper offices, minimum \$16 weekly; good refs. Mention 12841. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

RESPECTABLE MAN, 40, would like work of any kind; honest, temperate and reliable; good workman; moderate wages; best of references. GEORGE KERNAGHAN, 49 Gray st., Boston, Mass.

SALER, FINEST STENOGRAPHERS desire positions as butcher, cannery, cook, machinists, engineers, shipper, masons, painter, steam laundries, molders and watchmen. TAYLOR KELLEY (CUMM. EMP. RURAL Phillips school, Essex st., Salem, Mass.)

SALESMAN position wanted by man, age 35, sober and industrious; will sell anything. B. J. SHEPPARD, 111 Norway st., Boston.

SALESMAN, exp. in working in creamery or grocery store, 22 years of age, \$12 weekly in Dorchester or Roxbury; excellent references. Mention 12844. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

SALESMAN—Young man, 23, high school graduate, with 10 years' experience; would like a position with a future. S. N. MILLER, 60 Raymond av., W. Somerville, Mass.

SALESMAN—Situation wanted by a first-class salesman; watches, clocks and jewelry, silverware, etc.; large retail store or wholesale; best reference. GEORGE COLTON, Lee, Mass.

SALESMAN, 24, ambitious and not afraid of work; 10 years' experience in wholesale dry goods; best of references; not necessarily dry goods. WALTER R. BOONE, 17 Circuit st., Roxbury, Mass.

SEWING MACHINE repairer, 30 years' experience; position. Apply by letter only. M. G. BENJAMIN, 300 W. 6th st., Newport, R. I.

SHIPPER, 33 years of age, several years with last employer, minimum \$14 week; excellent refs. Mention 12832. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

SHIPPER, exp. in wholesale grocery house, 38 years of age, \$15 weekly in or about Boston; good refs. Mention 12844. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

SIGN PAINTER, 19 years of age, good refs., \$8-10 weekly in city proper. Mention 12838. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

STEAMFITTING, 44 years of age, \$3.50 per day anywhere; good refs., mention 12840. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

STENOGRAPHER, 27 years of age, speaks Jewish and English, good refs., 10 years' experience in city. Mention 12812. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

STENOGRAPHER, 23, experienced; \$10-12 weekly in city proper; speaks Italian and English; high school graduate. Mention 12840. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

STEEL WORKER, experienced on all kinds of forging machines and presses, case hardening, carburizing, etc.; good workman, 40, best references; wages according to ability; 10 years' experience in New England; mention 12851. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

STOCKKEEPER or assistant for electrical factory; speaks English and Norwegian; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. With excellent references. Mention 12875. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

STUDENT wishes housecleaning work by day or otherwise. PAUL HARTL, 3 Bryant st., Cambridge, Mass.; Tel. 107 Cam.

SURVEYOR or foreman, 43, well experienced in engineering; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. Mention 12871. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR (lighting and traction), 24 years of age; formerly with large electrical works in Scotland; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. Mention 12850. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

TICKET SELLER, 30, 15 years with last employer; will work for a living wage; intelligent and mention 12863. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

TOOL DRESSER, 44 years of age, \$3.50 per day anywhere; good workman; furnished with excellent refs., 10 years' experience. Mention 12866. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

WANTED—Position to take charge of lunch cafe, or as assistant cook; best references. E. WOOD, 1143 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—Position to learn to drive automobile for private family; willing to work for a living wage; 10 years' experience. GEORGE W. SEAVEY, 13 Pearl st., Amesbury, Mass.

WANTED—A graduate of Hawley Electrical school, a position with some electrical concern, or in some mechanical branch of work. Address LEONIE L. BROWN, 101 Greenwood, Mass.

WIREMAN, railway coaches, sleeping car and street car wiring; 34 years of experience; 10 years' experience. Mention 12828. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

WOOD WORKING of all kinds, including carpenter, 45 years of age, all around good workman; capable of managerial duties, \$35 per week anywhere; excellent refs. Mention 12877. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

WORK wanted on milk team, express team, etc., by young man (20). BERT REGINALD PEAT, 69 Broadway, South Boston.

WORK of any kind desired by colored man, 22 years of age, 10 years' experience. UELLS, 122 Camden st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED all-round man, butler, houseman, automobile driver, 22 years of age, 10 years' experience. J. C. LEM, 40 Windsor street, Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED MAN wants situation, general kitchen work, or as a butler, houseman. CUTHBERT SEALY, 232 W. Canton st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, good appearance as bookkeeper, salesman, etc., wants position in private family, J. C. LEM, 40 Windsor street, Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (American, 30), banking and commercial experience, desires position with concern operating in South America or Mexico; knowledge of Spanish; A1 references. CHARLES J. HURLEY, Box 3264, Boston.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires work on milk or grocery work, or on farm. JOHN WYMAN, 1145 Washington st., care C. E. Wood, Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN, honest, temperate, having teaching experience, wants position in a private family; will tutor in French and German languages; willing to do anything. W. H. L. BROWN, 28 Montgomery st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (37) wants work on farm or general work for small wages, room and board. DWIGHT ANDREWS, 18 Baker rd., Everett, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (colored) wishes position as waiter, servant, in private family, or as a teacher. JOSEPH MARTIN, 67 North st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, 24, would like position as a teacher or private stable work; will also take care of lawns. JOHN J. MCENROY, 18 Williams st., Arlington Heights, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (22) would like any kind of outdoor work; chauffeur's license, driving for 8 years; best of references. NORMAN W. NEWTON, 8 Holyoke rd., Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position; prefers automobile business; capable and hard worker; would work for \$8-10 weekly. WILLIAM BOYD, 173 Tremont st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (18) senior in Mechanical Arts high school, desires position; excellent cartoonist, and especially good at drawing mechanical parts; references. HARRY S. McGUIRE, 43 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE (Swedish) want position as waiter, or as a chauffeur, or as a cook or waitress; man experienced chauffeur and good houseman. A. THULSON, 18 W. Newton st., Boston.

YOUNG SWISS-AMERICAN, speaks, writes, typewrites, takes shorthand in five languages; fluent; wishes position as foreign correspondent, interpreter, translator. References, any state. JOHN C. BERGER, 343 Epsilon pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A COLORED WOMAN wants work Monday, Wednesday and Thursday; good laundry, cleaning, etc.; references. MRS. ANNA OWENS, 21 Dartmouth pl., Boston.

A COLORED SOUTHERN WOMAN wishes day work of any kind for Monday, Thursday and Fridays. D. E. BURNES, 38 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY WORKER would like day's work in or out of town; best reference. L. CARSON, 16 Davenport st., Boston.

INTELLIGENT WOMAN wishes room and board in return for 5 hours' work daily; can cook and serve breakfasts or dinners; do all lines of work but washing, ironing, etc.; references. J. SAUR, 62 Tremont st., Boston.

A REFINED companionable attendant wanted for a lady; references; references; references. MRS. H. HENDERSON, 89 Norfolk st., Cambridge, Mass.

A RELIABLE WOMAN (40) wishes position as matron in theater or public building; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. Also good bookkeeper and typist. GEORGE JONES, 23 Monella st., Boston.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 28, 8 years' experience; \$10-12 weekly; good references; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. Mention 12843. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

ATTENDANT—Position desired by middle-aged woman to care for child or adult. MRS. LARA McCHARN, 2 Willis st., Boston.

ATTENDANT—Position desired by experienced and capable middle-aged woman; fond of children; references; references; references. MARY A. TAYLOR, 132 Brown st., West Haven, Conn.

ATTENDANT—Woman of experience and ability for a child or adult; travel if necessary. AGNES MITCHELL, 137 Grove st., Boston.

ATTENDANT OR COMPANION position desired by woman 35 years of age, good education; refined; would like opportunity in Boston or elsewhere. Mention 12846. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION—Young woman wishes to attend lady or child over 10; best references. J. OSTERLUND, 30 Stephen st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 338-2.

ATTENDANT, experienced, \$12 week, in Boston or Cambridge; good education, 37; mention 12828. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

ATTENDANT, 12877. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, call or send stamp for blank.

CHAMBER WORK and light housework; young colored woman desires work mornings. PEARL SURREY, 57 Norway st., Boston.

CLEANING in theaters or office buildings desired. MRS. SHEA, 29 Leon st., Boston

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of preceding page.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

LAUNDRESS wishes work for Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, 10 to 12 hours a day; best of references; competent worker. MRS. SCHROEDER, 178 Brighton St., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS-Thoroughly reliable woman would like work for every day. Address MRS. J. MADDOX, 131 Leinox st., suite 24, Boston.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wants work at home; also day work. GERTRUDE A. L. S. 2, 3 McLean st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS-Colored woman wishes laundry work or cleaning for Friday and Saturday of each week. MISS MAMIE CRAIG, 60 School st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS wanted to take home, or cleaning by the hour. MINNIE ROSS, 640 Shawmut av., suite 5, Boston.

LAUNDRESS-Knowledgeable woman, 19 to 24, home or family washing. MRS. WHITE, Washington st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS for cleaning for Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 to 12 hours a day; best of references; reliable colored woman. MRS. G. A. SISCO, 44 Hammond st., care Mrs. A. Smith, Roxbury, Mass.

LIGHT WORK for two or three days a week desired. LAURINE GREEN, 30 Howard st., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID for house; light colored; good references. MISS GERTRUDE TRUDE, 26 Albion st., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE would like position (farm or city) or domestic work. Address Mrs. Clark, 109 E. Canton st., Boston.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, 35 years of age, familiar with all branches of housekeeping, on amount of work desired. Mention 12946. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOMAN would like position as working housekeeper for a family. Address Mrs. BURRILL, 15 Brackett st., East Milton, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER, nurse, young woman, desires position; willing to do light housework. MISS MARGARET STEELE, 48 Bell st., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER, woman 45 years old, desires position. EDITH REED, 107 Gainsboro st., suite 3, Boston.

NEAT COLORED GIRL, inexperienced, wants general housework in private family. MISS ELEN KING, 62 Reed st., Boston.

NEAT COLORED WOMAN desires light housework; can do good plain cooking. MRS. PERCY BERRY, 22 Walpole st., Boston.

NEAT YOUNG WOMAN (mulatto) desires position as nursemaid or light housework, table girl; go home nights unless family go away. Address Mrs. BLAIR, 41 Mages st., Cambridge, Mass.

NURSEMAID, second girl or table work, position desired by neat, capable colored girl. Address Mrs. WILLIAM, 3 Warwick st., Boston.

NURSEMAID-Young colored woman would like place. FLORENCE MILLER, 117 Myrtle st., Boston.

OFFICE CLEANING OR NOON DISH WASHING desired. MRS. CEBLON, 26 Charles st., Boston.

OFFICE WORK, excellent penman; 27 weekly; in Boston or Cambridge. Mention 12938. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

OFFICE WORK, excellent penman, 17, good education; \$8 to start; good references; mention 12939. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

PROOFREADER or assistant, 27, academy graduate; 10 to 12 hours a day; German; \$8 to start; good references; mention 12940. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

REFINED AMERICAN LADY with child 10 years old would like position as housekeeper, in or near North school road. E. POLAND, 24 Florence st., Natick, Mass.

SALVAGE-Position desired by young girl, 15, one year's experience. EDITH GORINSEN, 60 Mascot st., Dorchester, Mass.

SECOND OR LADY'S MAID or general work (no washing); neat colored girl wants situation. VETA DAVIS, 67 Cambridge st., Boston.

SECRETARIAL and literary work or typing, etc.-Teacher desires August vacation where she may render services in payment of expenses. DONNA E. LUTZ, 518 Revere Beach pk., Chelsea, Mass.

SEWING or light work of any kind desired. ANNE E. SCHACHEN, 2 Wilbur st., Roxbury, Mass.

SITUATION wanted as attendant-companion for elderly person by refined educated Swedish lady, 40 years old. Address BERGER, 4 Church st., Boston.

SITUATION wanted by colored maid to do housework or care of children; best references. MRS. LULU A. BRYANT, 65 Sawyer st., care M. Bates, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 19 years of age, high school grad., \$6-\$8 weekly in Boston or Somerville; no experience. Mention 12969. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

STENOGRAPHER, 20 years of age, excellent penman, high school graduate, 10 weekly in city proper; excellent refs. Mention 12972. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

STENOGRAPHER, 17, \$7-\$8 weekly anywhere in city, speaks English and French; mention 12982. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, accurate, earnest handwriting, high school grad., highly recommended by former employer. Mention 12983. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, good penman, 5 years exp., \$12 weekly in Boston or vicinity; excellent refs. Mention 12984. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, \$8-\$8 weekly; high school graduate, good penman; mention 12985. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in office knowledge of French; 18 years of age; mention 12987. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

STENOGRAPHER, 18 years of age; \$8 weekly; anywhere in city; knowledge of French and German; mention 12988. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

STENOGRAPHER, 20 years of age, high school graduate, experienced, \$12-\$15 weekly; in city; excellent refs. Mention 12989. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

STENOGRAPHER, 12 years' experience, would like position as private secretary; salary \$15 weekly. M. G. HOWARD, 117 College st., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 4960.

STENOGRAPHER, 18 years of age, good penman, high school grad., \$8-\$10 weekly; in city or vicinity of Boston; mention 12991. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

STENOGRAPHER-A young lady desires position as a stenographer; three years' office exp., 10 to 12 hours a day; \$15 weekly; anywhere in city; high school graduate. Mention 12992. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 27, 15 years' office exp., 10 to 12 hours a day; \$15 weekly; anywhere in city; high school graduate. Mention 12993. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER-Bright, neat appearing young girl would like position in an office. MABEL LONG, 10 Burke st., Roxbury, Mass.; Tel. 1550-M. 3.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 17, high school grad., excellent penman, \$8 weekly; good refs., mention 12990. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 18, high school graduate; \$8 weekly; excellent penman; good refs., mention 12991. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 18, knowledge of French and German, high school grad., \$8 weekly, mention 12992. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 17, high school grad., \$8 weekly in city, acquainted with French language; excellent refs., mention 12993. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

SWITCHBOARD, 17 years of age; \$6-\$7 weekly; excellent refs., mention 12994. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 30, formerly in R. R. office in Washington, awaits offer as to wages; excellent refs., mention 12995. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

TUTORING, secretarial work, companion; country preferred. M. VIRGINIA GILMAN, 72 Court st., Pittsfield, Mass.

TYPIST & SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, combined, 22, unusually good penman, exp. with office routine; excellent refs. for employer; \$10 weekly, mention 12996. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

WANTED-By the day, fine family sewing and mending, embroidery, hemstitching, etc. Address Mrs. H. H. H. 30 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260.

WANTED-Position by high school graduate as stenographer and clerical assistant, references. Mrs. J. A. H. 30 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260.

WANTED-By the day, fine family sewing and mending, embroidery, hemstitching, etc. Address Mrs. H. H. H. 30 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260.

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WANTED-Position by high school graduate as stenographer and clerical assistant, references. Mrs. J. A. H. 30 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260.

WANTED-By the day, fine family sewing and mending, embroidery, hemstitching, etc. Address Mrs. H. H. H. 30 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Number of experienced saleswomen for our retail candy stores in New York city; state experience and give references. Address THE MIRROR, 21 Hudson st., New York.

WANTED-Salesladies for permanent positions; also extras. Apply G. W. WOOLFE, 322 10th av., New York.

WANTED-Maid thoroughly experienced in chamberwork, also waitress; a family, good wages, references required. MRS. H. F. TAYLOR, 204 Wellesley av., Pittsfield, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, strong, reliable, educated, with some business ability, for apartment; center of city; little salary; good home; freedom; references. ELIZABETH KENNEDY, 1725 W. Venango st., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

AGENCIES-Engineer with business experience, returning to Europe to establish agencies in leading cities, is open to accept representation of a few more first-class concerns. A. S. HARTON, 10 Bay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMERICAN, married, 18 years' business experience, willing to accept employment, where there is advancement; start at \$1000; best references. WM. E. MERWIN, 16 So. 4th st., Lake View, Chicago.

AMERICAN, married, 18 years' business experience, willing to accept employment, where there is advancement; start at \$1000; best references. WM. E. MERWIN, 16 So. 4th st., Lake View, Chicago.

BOY (17), German-American, wishes position with reliable New York firm. Address Mr. H. F. H. 30 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260.

BOY (14), ambitious, wide-awake, wants position with high school opens in fall. JOHN WENZEL, 2117 10th av., New York.

BOY 17, public school graduate, 2 years' high school training, seeks employment; of fine work preferred. MOE B. HACK, 210 E. 100th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, German, single, good mechanic, three years' experience; best references. HUGO WOLFGAST, 300 W. 110th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR-Young refined white man; speaks German and English; capable driver; good repair man; city references. EDITH W. 30 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanical (28), single, 10 years' experience, driving and repairing foreign and domestic cars; best references. M. ZEINER, 204 7th av., New York.

CHEF, pastry cook, confectioner (French), with highest references from Paris, London and New York, for hotel, restaurant or private home. JOSEPH, 125 E. 8th st., New York City.

CLERK, experienced in general office work and bookkeeping, also outside sales; willing to accept any position; \$10 to \$15 a day; well recommended; city preferred. MARY MORTON, 115B North 2d st., Boston.

ENGINEER, license, dynamo, ice machine, laundry machinery, experienced, hotel, factory or office building. JOHN YOUNG, 63 140th st., New York.

EXPERIENCED CAMP COOK and baker desires position; Frenchman using English fluently; prefer woods. ALEXANDER TUPPER, 206 10th av., New York.

EXPERIENCED COLORED MAID wishes work in hotel or apartment house; miscellaneous repairs work; good references. JOHN WALLACE, 135 10th av., New York.

EXPERIENCED COLORED MAID wishes to change from teaching to business or act as secretary to corporation or as a bookkeeper. Address Mrs. H. H. H. 30 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

TRAVELING COMPANION to gentleman or boy at seashore or country; position desired for summer by educated gentleman. B. BOSTON, 27 Duane st., Plainfield, N. J.

TUNER AND PLAYER MAN, all-round, would like position with reliable dealer; knowledge of all instruments; travel; good wages; competent, systematic, reliable; ref. MRS. A. G. ALLIS, 106 Pt. Green pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

USEFUL MIDDLE-AGED MAN-Ambitious, not afraid of work, willing to do anything in respectable place; excellent references. CHARLES DEICHES, 91 St. Mark's pl., New York.

WANTED-Position as salesman in dry goods business; anxious to learn. RY. DOLPH BERGMAN, 790 Sterling pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED-Position as janitor; reference. H. A. HALL, 248 Carroll st., N. S., Pittsburg.

TUTORING for summer in algebra, trigonometry, calculus and mechanics. JULIAN HARTY, Cornell Univ., 642 Henry st., Hawthorne Heights, N. J.

WATCHMAN or the care of horses position desired by man who was 10 years with the army. C. STARK, 111 Nevada st., Philadelphia.

WIRELESS OPERATOR (colored), 19, wants position as operator on ship; has knowledge of all instruments; excellent references. ALONZO B. THOMAS, 1084 Union st., Jersey City.

YOUNG CURAN speaking Spanish and little English desires position as a feeder in a printing shop. Address SATO, 100 E. 10th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG HINDU, well educated, desires position; willing to do anything; city or country. MRS. A. 15th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires to connect with some business concern where there is a chance for advancement. Address H. H. H. 30 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260.

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes to learn to drive auto and operate a typewriter; willing to work for small wages with board and room while learning. JOHN HEMMELER, 330 E. 6th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 23, with seven years' mercantile experience, desires a position at any place where advancement is possible. HAROLD ALTSCHUL, 1020 Simpson st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (colored) with factory experience desires position at anything in which advancement is possible. Address A. H. H. 30 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260.

YOUNG MAN (25) who has very good ideas in originating trade marks, mottoes and advertising, can letter with a show card writer or Spencerian copy; excellent references. AL. KLINE, 524 88th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 20, experienced and reliable, speedy typist, understands stenography, wishes position as stenographer or typist; references; please call. PRODUCERS MICA COMPANY, 225 East 22d st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent ambitious, 10 years' business experience in America and in foreign countries, speaking 5 languages, desires position. Address Mrs. H. H. H. 30 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260.

YOUNG MAN (19), high school graduate, wishes position. Office experience and knowledge of stenography desired. J. K. BERNSTEIN, 320 W. 50th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college graduate, seeks employment in quality of capacity of clerk, draftsman (mechanical) and roddman; salary no object; will furnish references of good necessity. GEORGE LA

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WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; repairs of high-grade paper at low cost. See them. AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 35-40 Cornhill, Boston.	BROCKTON, MASS. EDGAR'S—Largest department store in Southeastern Massachusetts. Best Restaurant in the part of the state. Open from 10 A. M. until store closes. Automobile parties accommodated.	JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES. THE J. S. MACDONALD CO., 212 N. Charles St., Baltimore.	WE PACK and SHIP Furniture, China and Wedding Presents. JACOB UMLAUF, Phone Ma 7329.	SHOES for Men and Women. ROGERS SHOE CO. Exclusive makes, highest grade. Ye Bootery, 243 Woodward Ave.	WEAR MASSON'S SHOES	
BROOKLINE, MASS. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1510 Beacon Street Coolidge Corner Phone Brookline 6030	NEWPORT, R. I. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 21 Thames St. Phone Newport 1092	LUCAS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is good for Business Housekeepers as well as Business Men. 221-223 East Baltimore St., near Calvert.	WE PACK and SHIP Furniture, China and Wedding Presents. JACOB UMLAUF, Phone Ma 7329.	SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES Made to Order. 121-123 W. 4th St. NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer St.	WEAR MASSON'S SHOES	
FLOWERS—Table Decorations a Specialty; estimates given. MRS. MERRILL, 1514 Beacon St., Brookline. Tel. 4890.	WATERBURY, CONN. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 24 East Main Street Phone 330	PRINTING OF CHARACTER SCHNEIDERREITH AND SONS 208 South Sharp St.	WE PACK and SHIP Furniture, China and Wedding Presents. JACOB UMLAUF, Phone Ma 7329.	SHOES for Men and Women. ROGERS SHOE CO. Exclusive makes, highest grade. Ye Bootery, 243 Woodward Ave.	WEAR MASSON'S SHOES	
MALDEN, MASS. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 80 Pleasant Street Phone 13	NEW HAVEN, CONN. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 123 Church Street Phone 1015	TAILORS TO THE WELL DRESSED MAN OBERSEIDER 624 South Fremont Ave.	WE PACK and SHIP Furniture, China and Wedding Presents. JACOB UMLAUF, Phone Ma 7329.	SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES Made to Order. 121-123 W. 4th St. NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer St.	WEAR MASSON'S SHOES	
DRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable up to date, KELLEY'S MILL REMNANT STORE. Off Fellows Temple.	HARTFORD, CONN. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 251 Asylum Street Phone Charter 526	VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM Home cooking. Prompt service. 211 E. Fayette St., opposite postoffice.	WE PACK and SHIP Furniture, China and Wedding Presents. JACOB UMLAUF, Phone Ma 7329.	SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES Made to Order. 121-123 W. 4th St. NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer St.	WEAR MASSON'S SHOES	
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—"Educator" and many other popular brands. GILBERT N. WARE, 13 Pleasant St.	CONCORD, N. H. BROWN & BATCHELDER CONCORD'S BEST CLOTHING HOUSE	WASHINGTON, D. C. A LUNCH A PLEASURE SERVED DAILY. Home-made salads, rolls, ice cream. THE DUTCH INN, 515 11th St., N. W.	WE PACK and SHIP Furniture, China and Wedding Presents. JACOB UMLAUF, Phone Ma 7329.	SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES Made to Order. 121-123 W. 4th St. NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer St.	WEAR MASSON'S SHOES	
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1274 Massachusetts Avenue Phone Cambridge 94	PORTLAND, ME. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 635 Congress Street Phone 400	WASHINGTON, D. C. AUTOMOBILE LIVERY SERVICE—TERMINAL TAXICAB CO., Telephone North 1212.	WE PACK and SHIP Furniture, China and Wedding Presents. JACOB UMLAUF, Phone Ma 7329.	SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES Made to Order. 121-123 W. 4th St. NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer St.	WEAR MASSON'S SHOES	
GROCERS—YERXA & YERXA, Cambridge; Union Sq. Somerville; Arlington Center; 4 Main St., Medford.	NEW YORK CITY A STORE OF SERVICE MILTON WEBER, INC. 7 Wall St., Corner New York's Authority on Clothing, Hats and Furnishings. Metric Shirts.	BENCHES in Stone, Marble and Terra Cotta for Lawns, Gardens and Interior use. J. H. CORNING, 620 13th St., N. W.	WE PACK and SHIP Furniture, China and Wedding Presents. JACOB UMLAUF, Phone Ma 7329.	SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES Made to Order. 121-123 W. 4th St. NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer St.	WEAR MASSON'S SHOES	
HARDWARE—Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Seeds and General Hardware. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.	SPRINGFIELD, MASS. A. H. MORTON & SON, dealer in high grade investment securities, mortgages, bonds, stocks. For information Phone 2819, write or call, 293 Bridge St.	CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 148 and 150 C. St., N. E. Phone Line 797	WE PACK and SHIP Furniture, China and Wedding Presents. JACOB UMLAUF, Phone Ma 7329.	SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES Made to Order. 121-123 W. 4th St. NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer St.	WEAR MASSON'S SHOES	
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ROXBURY, MASS. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 2206 Washington Street Phone Roxbury 92	MANICURING and SHAMPOOING with appointment. AGNES T. MITCHELL, 153 Belmont Ave.; phone 4008-W.	DRY GOODS, men's and women's furnishings, hosiery, novelties and toys. MRS. R. L. WAKEFIELD, 18th and You Sts., N. W.	WE PACK and SHIP Furniture, China and Wedding Presents. JACOB UMLAUF, Phone Ma 7329.	SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES Made to Order. 121-123 W. 4th St. NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer St.	WEAR MASSON'S SHOES	
DORCHESTER, MASS. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 319 Washington Street. Phone Dorchester 4700	SHAMPOOING, etc. Hair Goods and Hair Work our specialty. MRS. H. L. BOSS, 356 Main St. 4th floor. Tel. 6027.	FURNISHED ROOMS with excellent board. Inquire at HOME CAFE & DELICATESSEN, 2121 18th St., N. W. Phone N 5065.	WE PACK and SHIP Furniture, China and Wedding Presents. JACOB UMLAUF, Phone Ma 7329.	SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES Made to Order. 121-123 W. 4th St. NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer St.	WEAR MASSON'S SHOES	
WINCHESTER, MASS. MARKET—BLAISDELL'S, 612 Main St. Choice meats, sea food, groceries and provisions. Tel. 635-W and 629-R.		GROCERIES, MEATS and PROVISIONS OFFUTT HUMMER 148 and 150 C. St., N. E. Phone Line 797	WE PACK and SHIP Furniture, China and Wedding Presents. JACOB UMLAUF, Phone Ma 7329.	SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES Made to Order. 121-123 W. 4th St. NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer St.	WEAR MASSON'S SHOES	
FITCHBURG, MASS. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 670 Main Street Phone Fitchburg 1695		JEWELERS—Watches, Clocks and Jewellery. A. O. HUTTERLY, 808 14th St., N. W. Phone M 3296.	WE PACK and SHIP Furniture, China and Wedding Presents. JACOB UMLAUF, Phone Ma 7329.	SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES Made to Order. 121-123 W. 4th St. NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer St.	WEAR MASSON'S SHOES	
WALTHAM, MASS. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 193 Moody Street Phone 1519			WE PACK and SHIP Furniture, China and Wedding Presents. JACOB UMLAUF, Phone Ma 7329.	SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES Made to Order. 121-123 W. 4th St. NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer St.	WEAR MASSON'S SHOES	
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. A. H. MORTON & SON, dealer in high grade investment securities, mortgages, bonds, stocks. For information Phone 2819, write or call, 293 Bridge St.			WE PACK and SHIP Furniture, China and Wedding Presents. JACOB UMLAUF, Phone Ma 7329.	SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES Made to Order. 121-123 W. 4th St. NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer St.	WEAR MASSON'S SHOES	

Eight Advertisers on This Page

from a group of thirteen in a certain western city have written to the Monitor to tell how successful has been their advertising in this paper. Two have declared it to be the most productive form of advertising they have ever done.

Your patronage of the advertisers represented here forms an important step in convincing advertisers, and other readers of the paper, of the importance of advertising, particularly as applied to a clean daily newspaper.

Western Advertising

in these columns is inserted on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Central, Eastern and Canadian

is inserted on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

It will be to your own advantage to follow the honest and reliable advertising found on these pages and to become familiar with the days of insertion.

Real Estate Market Fish Pie Activities Sailings

Deeds have been placed on record today marking the purchase by Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington, from the Central Wharf and Wet Dock Corporation, the property numbered 245-249 Atlantic avenue, corner of 231 Milk street, consisting of a six-story brick building and 5844 square feet of land, extending through to a passage way, having a total assessment of \$197,700, of which \$122,700 is valuation on the land. William Pease O'Brien was the broker.

Harris Wolfe is the purchaser of an improved property numbered 45 Upton street, near Tremont street, South End, assessed in the name of Francis A. Nagle for \$9000, and \$3800 of this amount is carried on 1776 square feet of land. The improvements consist of a four-story brick dwelling with basement.

Harris Wolfe has sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling owned by him at 26 Berwick Park near Columbus avenue, together with 1960 square feet of land, valued at \$3200, the total assessment being \$6200. Mary Galvin is the new owner.

Another South End property sold was owned by Morris H. Levitan at 5 Rochester street near Harrison avenue. It is a four-story and basement brick dwelling standing on 900 square feet of land. All valued for taxes at \$7000. The lot carries \$2000. Samuel Poverman is the buyer.

MILTON AND BRIGHTON

Papers were passed today transferring the estate on Dudley road, Milton, owned by Helen E. Mackay, to Mary S. Munro. The new owner will alter the house for her own occupancy. The property is assessed for \$7000. The same purchaser has also taken title to the lot of land owned by Henry G. Paton, adjoining the above-mentioned estate. Both sales were made through the office of Meredith & Grew.

The frame residence and stable owned by Horace W. Jordan's estate, numbered 56 and 58 North Beacon street corner of Gordon street, Brighton, has been sold to Inez S. Strang. There is a land area containing 9400 square feet valued at \$3800 and made a part of the \$5900 assessment.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Susan L. Chute has placed a deed on record, conveying the frame dwelling house and 6000 square feet of land located 51 Oakridge street, near Morton street, assessed in the name of G. Harding Voy at \$3200. These figures include the land value at \$500.

Final papers have passed between Sarah A. Moore, owner of the premises located 16 Ballou avenue, near Ballou place, and Erick Bjork. There is a frame dwelling house and 4787 square feet of land, extending down to the New Haven railroad. All valued for taxation upon \$3000, of this amount \$700 appears on the land.

MR. WILSON MAY PLACE ARMY MAN ON HARBOR BOARD

WASHINGTON—President Wilson will have an opportunity today to pass on a question which, as Governor of New Jersey, he urged on former President Taft.

While Mr. Wilson was Governor he attempted to get Mr. Taft to sign a resolution making an army officer a member of the New Jersey and New York joint harbor line commission, but the resolution was vetoed. Now he has before him a resolution, similar in most of its details, which has been passed by Congress.

GRAND JURY ACTS IN HALIBUT CASE

SEATTLE, Wash.—The federal grand jury Wednesday returned indictments under the Sherman antitrust law against the members of the so-called halibut trust.

The indictments allege conspiracy to control the supply and price of halibut taken from the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans and Bering sea and shipped through the markets of Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, B. C., and Boston.

That Boston is not included in the scope of cities affected by the halibut trust, members of whom are indicted by the federal grand jury at Seattle, Wash., is the statement made today by a prominent officer of the New England Fish Company, who handle most of the halibut at this port.

He said that the New England Fish Company, a Maine corporation with branches in Alaska and various Atlantic and Pacific coast ports, is not affiliated in any way with the concerns indicted. Most of the fish handled by this company is produced by them, as they operate a big fleet of vessels.

Halibut prices have never before been as low at wholesale at this port as they have been for the past six months, said the official.

EDISON HEARING TO BE HELD

Labor organizations which have protested against the proposed 10-year contract for street lighting between the city and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company will be given a hearing tonight at 7 o'clock in the old aldermanic chamber at city hall, at which members of the city council, the finance commission, the commissioner of public works, corporation counsel and representatives of the company will be present.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Lubec st., 58, ward 2; Joseph Lambias, minor & Kalman; brick tenements.

Bozard ave., 208, ward 23; Thos. H. Canning, Simons, McNaughton & Robinson; frame dwelling.

Theodore Parker rd., 99, ward 23; Warren F. Freeman, H. Duffee; frame dwelling.

Bedford st., 71, ward 7; E. D. Jordan estate; alter, B. rope and office.

Oxford st., 7, ward 7; T. E. Morrison; alter stores.

Riverway, 100, ward 10; Lucy Wheelock; alter school.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Francis A. Nagle to Harris Wolfe, Upton st., w. 1; \$1.

Harris Wolfe to Mary Galvin, Berwick park, q. 1; \$1.

Morris H. Levitan to Samuel Poverman, Rochester st., q. 1; \$1.

William J. Koch to Carolyn S. Koch, Washington, Mystic and E. Dedham sts., w. 1; \$1.

William J. Stober to Mon Tong, Harrison ave., q. 1; \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Andrew Zbrozky to Michael Szyanski Newman st., w. 1; \$1.

ROXBURY

Elizabeth Bacon et al. to Abraham P. Levin, Washington and Ruggles sts. and Winthrop, Mystic and E. Dedham sts., w. 1; \$1.

Abraham P. Levin to Nathan Fritz, same; q. 1; \$1.

DORCHESTER

G. Harding Voy to Simon L. Chute, Oak bridge st., q. 1; \$1.

S. Bayard Thompson, mtee. to S. Bayard Thompson, Westville st., d. 1; \$9000.

S. Bayard Thompson, mtee. to S. Bayard Thompson, Westville st., d. 1; \$9000.

John M. Johnson to Catherine McGinn, Nelson st., q. 1; \$1.

Sarah A. Moore to Erik Bjork, Ballou ave., n. e. B. R. q. 1; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

William H. White to Harry C. Dolan, South st., q. 1; \$1.

Catherine E. Hagdon, mtee. to Catherine E. Hodges, Canterbury st., d. 1; \$1350.

Peter Parley Land Co. to Louis J. Walters et al., Olmstead and Forest Hills sts., d. 1; \$1.

BRIGHTON

Horace W. Jordan et al. to Inez S. Strong, No. Beacon and Gordon sts., d. 1; \$1.

HYDE PARK

Norfolk Associates to Caroline E. Messer, E. River st., q. 1; \$1.

CHELSEA

Ella Cohen to Bessie Schaeffer, Auburn st., q. 1; \$1.

Samuel Godsky to Dora Freshman, Spruce and Heard sts., w. 1; \$1.

BOSTON FREIGHT RATES OF MAINE CITIES TO STAND

WASHINGTON—Maine manufacturers of shoes, fiber, oil cloth, trucks, bags and paper today won a victory over the Maine Central railroad when the interstate commerce commission refused an advance in rates from the "Ellsworth Group" of cities to central territory.

The Boston rate now applies from Rockland, Belfast, Bucksport, Skowhegan, Hiram, Dover, Foxcroft, Farmington, Brunswick, Bath, Lewiston, Mechanics Falls, Milford, Washington Junction, Mount Desert Ferry and intermediate territory.

The railroad asked to have these rates raised, claiming need of increased revenue for the usual dividend and road improvement.

Protest was filed by the New England Shoe and Leather exchange, Bangor Chamber of Commerce and others. The commission decided, after hearings, that increases were not justified and ordered continuance of the present rates for at least two years.

INDUSTRIAL AID AGENT TALKS ON LABOR SITUATION

Speaking at the Industrial Aid Society at its quarterly meeting Wednesday in the Chardon building, Henry Peterson, the agent, said that a large number of men are out of work in Boston.

He pointed out that demands from the country for help have been less than usual at this time of year and that many manufacturers are running on short time and with reduced working force.

Mr. Peterson said that 1000 or more circulars have been sent to employers with some results, though personal application by the agents has been most effective in getting work for the unemployed.

LECTURE GIVEN ON SIEGE OF BOSTON

Boston in the siege of 1775 and 1776 was the theme of the second of a series of lectures for young people given by George G. Wolkins under the auspices of the Old South Association and the Mary Hemenway foundation at the Old South meeting house yesterday afternoon. Mr. Wolkins took for his subject "The British Inside the Town and What They Did." He summarized briefly the events which led up to the siege, the landing of the troops in Boston and the following events.

STREET RAILWAY MEN SEE PLANTS

BANGOR, Me.—Members of the New England Street Railway Club, who had been here for two days as guests of President John R. Graham of the Bangor Railway & Electric Company, left for home Wednesday. The visitors inspected the power plants at Veazie and Ellsworth.

A feature of the visit was the presentation to President Graham of a silver service from all members of the club.

SHIPPING NEWS

Two Boston bound liners will arrive today from transatlantic ports, according to wireless advices. The Caledonian, from Manchester was 100 miles east of Boston lightship at 6 a. m., and expects to dock at 6:30 p. m., while the German freighter Adamsturm from Calcutta and Colombo, is expected here, although no distance was given in the wireless message.

Mackerel continue to arrive in large quantities, the schooner Benjamin Smith with 25,000 fresh and 350 barrels salt tunkers, Robert & Edwin with 2400 fresh tunkers and 1000 butterfish, and the Pearl with 2400 tunkers arriving today. Most of the fish came from Barnstable Bay. The Smith also brought in a horse mackerel weighing 360 pounds.

Prices of fresh groundfish at the fish pier were easier today before the influx of several large trips and a slackening demand. Arrivals: Schrs Annie Perry 45,000 pounds, Mary Santos 51,000, Thomas Brudage, 78,500, Matheless 46,000, Margaret Dillon 36,500, Horteuse 37,200, Arbitrator 46,800, Edith Silveira 39,000, Mary 46,000, Josie & Phoebe 43,500, Str Billow 34,700 and Str Long Island 40,000. The Billow also had 2000 soles, 14,500 scrod, and Long Island 1000 soles, 700 scrod. Dealers prices per hundredweight: Steak cod \$6.25, market cod \$3, haddock \$2.25, pollock \$2.25, large hake \$3.75 and medium \$2.75.

Arrivals at Gloucester today were: Lydia 20 bbls, fresh tinker mackerel, Beatrice E. 3 bbls, tunkers and 50 bbls blueback herring, Bessie A. 5 bbls tunkers and 20 bbls blueback, Harmony 28,000 fresh halibut, 2000 salt cod, John Hays Hammond 20,000, fresh halibut, 40,000 salt cod, Moaniam 50,000 salt, 100,000 fresh fish and Ralph Brown 40,000 fresh fish.

Dogfish are again reported on the coast, according to news received today from Halifax, N. S. The fish are practically forcing cessation in the mackerel and herring fishery, says the report. Less than 500 mackerel were received and dealers were unable to supply the demand. Reports from along the Nova Scotia coast also indicate that very few mackerel were taken today.

Efforts to float the sea tug Sea King, Captain Moon, which grounded on Nix's Mate, in the lower harbor while inbound from Newport News and New York with the coal loaded barge J. H. Winstead and a scow in tow Wednesday night during fog, were successful today. The crew remained aboard. The vessel was brought to East Boston by the tug Orion.

Announcement has just been made by the International Mercantile Marine Company, comprising the American, Atlantic Transport, Red Star, White Star and White Star-Dominion lines, that early in 1915 a new passenger and freight service to be known as the Panama-Pacific line will be established, sailing every three weeks between New York and San Francisco through the Panama canal. The steamers selected for this new route are the Finland and Kroonland, each 22,000 tons displacement.

Unloading its cargo of 20,000 bunches of bananas the United Fruit Company's steamer Annette is tied up at Long wharf today. The vessel arrived yesterday afternoon from Sosua, Santo Domingo. George S. Dale, an ensign on the battleship South Carolina, stationed at Puerto Plata, was a passenger on the steamer. Francisco Soto was another passenger.

Lack of freight trade has kept the five-masted schooner Elizabeth Palmer anchored in the harbor here for more than three months. She has been chartered to load 4000 tons of coal at Lam-berts Point, Va. Capt. H. H. Wallis, formerly of the schooner Grace A. Martin when that vessel was lost off the Massachusetts coast last January, is now in command of the Palmer. The schooner Baker Palmer, also laid up here for over three months, is now on the way to Swells Point to load coal for Portsmouth. It is understood the rate is 60 cents per ton.

To tow the Italian bark Providenza to Bridgewater, N. S., the British tug Scotsman, Captain Innis, arrived today from Halifax, N. S. The Providenza is light and will load cargo at the Nova Scotia port.

With cargo of 53,000 stems of bananas, 500 bags coconuts and eight barrels lime, the United Fruit Company's steamer Esparta, Captain Mader, arrived today from Port Antonio, Jamaica. Passengers included: Miss Dorothy M. Fisher, who has been teaching in Jamaica, and will return to her Liverpool home on the steamer Winifredan on Saturday; John H. Menut of Lynn and S. U. Discover of Boston. Since it was last here the Esparta has made three trips from Jamaica to Liverpool with bananas, and one trip to Philadelphia.

Off for Havana and Boca del Toro, Panama, the United Fruit Company's steamer Sixola, Captain Glenn, left Long wharf today with a large cargo, including 15,000 bushels oats and large shipments of lumber, machinery, leather, shoes, provisions, and so forth. Philip C. Cole and E. W. Hilton of Boston were passengers. They plan an extended tour through the West Indies and Central America.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Bunker Hill, Holmes, New York.

Str Ransom B Fuller, Dennison, Portland, Me.

Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Leader, Doane, Marblehead, twg by Pohatcong, for New York.

Schr W H Waters (Br), Gale, supposed Shules, N. S.

Str Kershaw, Dodge, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.

Str Katahdin, Macbeth, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.

Str Coastwise, Chase, Norfolk.

Str Prince George (Br) McKinnin, Yarmouth, N. S.

Cleared

Str Grecian, Hudgins, Philadelphia, by C H Maynard.

Str James S Whitney, Crowell, New York, by Eastern SS Corporation.

Str Ransom B Fuller, Dennison, Portland, Me, by same.

Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor, by same.

Str City of Rockland, Linneken, Bath, by same.

Sailed

Str Governor Cobb, St John, N. B.; tuxonset, Bath, twg schr Edward H Cole, strs, Grecian, Philadelphia; Everett, Norfolk; Bunker Hill, New York; James S Whitney, do; L V Stoddard, Swells Point; Michigan (Br), Liverpool; Sixola (Br), Havana and Boca del Toro; Annetta (Br), Puerto Plata; tg Murrell, twg by Annie, for Norfolk, to call at Providence for by Ivie; schr Margaret Thomas, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

NEW YORK—Strs Cibao, Boca del Toro; Philadelphia, Curacao, etc; Stephanos, St Johns, N F and Halifax, N S; Antilles, New Orleans; Argentina, Mediterranean ports; Wilhelmnia, St Andrews Bay; Thelma, Sagua; Commodore Rollins; Gibara; Cacique, Chilean ports; Sigurd, Baracoa.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

SALEM, July 15—Arrd schr Storm Petrel, Ellsworth.

PORTLAND, July 15—Sld str Glenbridge, Chatham, N. B.

NORFOLK, July 16—Sld str Juniata (from Baltimore and Newport News), Boston.

ROCKLAND, July 16—Arrd, str Bel-fast, Boston for Bangor, and proceeded.

BALTIMORE, July 15—Arrd, str Essex, Providence (and cleared to return).

BANGOR, July 15—Sld, schr Mary Brewer, Boston.

CAIAIS, July 15—Arrd, schrs Lanie Cobb, New York; Sarah Eaton, do; Saml. Castner, Jr, do; T W Allan and Odell, Boston.

Sld 15, schr Allen Gurney, Machias.

EASTPORT, July 15—Arrd schr Leora M Thurlow, New York. Sld, schrs F H Odiorne (from Perry), New York; Maggie Todd (from Calais), New York; Hortensia (from Dennisville), Fall River.

FRANKLIN, July 15—Sld schr Portland Packet, Boston.

GLOUCESTER, July 15—Arrd schrs C T W, Plympton, N S; Jas Young, Kennebec river for New York; Vineyard, Little River, N S, for New York; Georgetown, Apple River, N S, for Bridgeport; St Bernard, St George, N B, for Vineyard Haven; Sarah and Lucy, Dennisville for Vineyard Haven.

NEW HAVEN, July 15—Arrd schrs Chas. C. Lister, New York; Susie P. Oliver, do.

Sld 15, schr Brigadier, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15—Cld strs City of Philadelphia, Boston; Persian, Boston.

PORTLAND, July 15—Sld schr Seth Nyman, eastern port.

PORTSMOUTH, N H, July 15—Arrd, schr Warren B Potter, Rockport for Boston, and proceeded; Omaha, Calais for do; Ella Clifton, Stockton Point for do; Gold Hunter, Bangor for Provincetown; Eva A Danenhower, Whiting for New York.

ROCKLAND, Me, July 15—Arrd, schrs, Irene E Messervey, New York for Stonington; Mary Ann McCann, Bangor for New York; Francis Goodnow, Roberts Harbor for New York, and sailed.

Sld, 15, schrs, Warner Moore, St John, N B; Sarah L Davis, Lubec.

SAUNDERSTOWN, July 15—Arrd, schrs Regina, Warren, for New York; John G. Walter, River Herbert for Fall River; Frank Brainerd, Philadelphia for Boston; Thomas H. Lawrence, New York for Mt. Desert Ferry.

WEST SULLIVAN, July 15—Arrd, schrs Adelia T. Carleton, Rockport; Colin C. Baker, Portland.

RUTLAND, VT., HAS AN INDUSTRIES DAY

RUTLAND, Vt.—Manufacturers in this city, Bennington, Springfield and Hardwick participated Wednesday in the celebration of "Vermont Industries' day." Factories in the four communities were open to visitors. The plan was initiated by the Greater Vermont Association, with the purpose of calling attention to the fact that Vermont, commonly considered an agricultural state, possesses important industries. Other cities and towns will hold similar observances later in the summer.

NO MORE SUPPORT FOR I. W. W. Wakefield rattan works strikers who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have decided to give no further financial aid to fellow-strikers who belong to the I. W. W.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists and are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

San Giorgio, for Naples, July 16

Cordis, for Liverpool, July 16

Principello, for Rotterdam, July 16

*New York, for Southampton, July 17

California, for Glasgow, July 18

*Imperator, for Hamburg, July 18

Berlin, for Bremen, July 18

Minatoka, for London, July 18

*Belvedere, for Naples-Trieste, July 18

*Laplant, for Dover-Antwerp, July 18

Madisona, for Marseilles, July 18

*Nordam, for Rotterdam, July 21

*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen, July 21

*Aquitania, for Liverpool, July 21

Taormina, for Naples, July 22

Sicilia, for Algiers-Tripoli, July 22

*La Touraine, for Havre, July 22

Pretoria, for Hamburg, July 22

Celtic, for Liverpool, July 22

*Philadelphia, for Southampton, July 24

Roma, for Marseilles, July 24

Celtic, for Liverpool, July 24

Minneapolis, for London, July 25

Kurak, for Rotterdam, Libau, July 25

*Duca d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa, July 25

*Paland, for Dover-Antwerp, July 25

Caledonia, for Glasgow, July 25

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Hamburg, July 25

Sicilia, for Algiers-Tripoli, July 25

*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen, July 25

Rhynland, for Rotterdam, July 25

Grosser Kurfurst, for Bremen, July 25

Baltic, for Liverpool, July 25

Belling Olav, for Copenhagen, July 25

*Nepos, for Mediterranean ports, July 25

*St. Louis, for Southampton, July 31

Sailings from Boston

Numidian, for Glasgow, July 17

Michigan, for Liverpool, July 18

*Cleveland, for Hamburg, July 21

Laconia, for Liverpool, July 21

Winifredan, for Liverpool, July 21

Preorian, for Glasgow, July 31

Sailings from Philadelphia

Marquette, for Antwerp, July 17

Argentina, for Glasgow, July 17

Texas, for Rotterdam, July 20

Prinz Adelbert, for Hamburg, July 21

Prinzessin, for Liverpool, July 21

Menominee, for Bremen, July 21

Sailings from Montreal

Alsatian, for Liverpool, July 16

Ausonia, for London, July 16

Gesperian, for Glasgow, July 16

Laurentia, for Liverpool, July 18

Ruthenia, for Trieste, July 18

Albatross, for London, July 18

Virginia, for Liverpool, July 21

Andania, for London, July 21

Albatross, for Glasgow, July 21

Teutonic, for Liverpool, July 25

Scotian, for London, July 25

Calgarian, for Liverpool, July 30

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Baltic, for New York, July 16

Calgarian, for Montreal, July 17

Boston, for New York, July 17

Carmania, for New York, July 18

Megantic, for Montreal, July 18

Sagamon, for Boston, July 18

Francina, for Boston, July 21

Victorian, for Montreal, July 22

Sid, for New York, July 22

Canadian, for Boston, July 24

Empress of Britain, for Quebec, July 24

Laurentia, for Montreal, July 25

Lusitania, for New York, July 25

Mongolian, for Philadelphia, July 25

Arctic, for Boston, July 25

Hayford, for Philadelphia, July 25

Celtic, for New York, July 30

Albatross, for Montreal, July 31

Colman, for Boston, July 31

Sailings from London

Corinthian, for Montreal, July 16

Minneapolis, for New York, July 18

Tunisian, for Montreal, July 18

Minatoka, for New York, July 25

Ionian, for Montreal, July 30

Sailings from Southampton

America, for Boston, July 16

Ascania, for Montreal, July 16

Oceanic, for New York, July 22

St. John, for New York, July 25

Albatross, for Montreal, July 25

Vaterland, for New York, July 25

St. John, for New York, July 25

President Lincoln, for New York, July 25

George Washington, for New York, July 25

Olympic, for New York, July 25

Cincinnati, for Boston, July 30

Sailings from Glasgow

Granplan, for Montreal, July 17

Victoria, for Boston, July 17

Cameronia, for New York, July 18

Mongolian, for Philadelphia, July 22

Columbia, for New York, July 25

Scandinavian, for Montreal, July 25

Numidian, for Boston, July 31

Sailings from Hamburg

Prinsessina, for New York, July 19

Prins Oskar, for Philadelphia, July 21

Vaterland, for New York, July 22

St. John, for New York, July 25

President Lincoln, for New York, July 25

Imperator, for New York, July 31

Sailings from Bremen

Barbarossa, for New York, July 15

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, July 21

George Washington, for New York, July 21

Sailings from Havre

Chicago, for New York, July 18

La Savole, for New York, July 24

Arctic, for Montreal, July 25

La Lorraine, for New York, July 25

Rockhambe, for New York, July 25

Sailings from Antwerp

Zeeland, for New York, July 18

Manitou, for Boston, July 25

Vaterland, for New York, July 25

Sailings from Rotterdam

Rotterdam, for New York, July 25

OVERSEA MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 18

Mails for—

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, ampton

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Cherbourg-Southampton and Hamburg

Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of 2 cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York or Boston to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Thursday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; Friday at 1 p. m. For other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than the times shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays, at 8:30 p. m.; also Fridays at 7 p. m.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba, call to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mails for Cuba, specially addressed, close at Boston postoffice Friday at 9 p. m.; for New York Saturday at 10 a. m.

Parcel post mail for Jamaica and Costa Rica closes one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Thursday at 5 p. m.; Germany, Friday at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.; Italy, Saturday at 7:30 a. m.; Newfoundland, Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for—

Hawaii, via San Francisco, July 16, 6 p. m.

China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed, via San Francisco, July 16, 6 p. m.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except west), via San Francisco, July 16, 6 p. m.

China, Japan and Korea, and the Philippines, via San Francisco, July 16, 6 p. m.

Hawaii, Samoa Island and Australia (except west), which is forwarded via Europe, specially addressed for New Zealand, via San Francisco, July 16, 6 p. m.

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post cannot be sent via Canada.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

Sailings from Genoa

Europa, for New York, July 18

Hamburg, for New York, July 21

Carpathia, for New York, July 22

America, for New York, July 23

Sailings from Trieste

Martha Washington, New York, July 18

Tyrolia, for Montreal, July 18

Ivernia, for New York, July 21

Oceanic, for New York, July 22

Carpathia, for New York, July 23

Stocks Dull and Steady at the Close

BEAR INFLUENCE STILL SHOWN IN STOCK MARKET

New Low Prices Followed by Quick Rallies and Tone Is Very Erratic—General List Shows Remarkable Resistance

BOSTON IS IRREGULAR

When it is considered that such stocks as New Haven, Missouri Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Denver & Rio Grande, Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central have been subject to severe pressure recently, it is considered remarkable that the remainder of the New York market has not declined further. The resistance shown to bear attack has encouraged traders to believe that underlying business conditions are sound and that the weakness in the stocks mentioned is peculiar to themselves rather than an account of general conditions. During the early trading today some new low records were made. There was a sudden dip in prices followed by quick rallies and the tone was very erratic. New Haven, Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central were the weakest features. General Electric had a good early gain. United Fruit sold off early on the local exchange. Boston & Maine was heavy. Stocks continued to fluctuate spasmodically throughout the forenoon. In addition to shorts covering there was evidence now and then of good support. However, some new low prices were made before midday. New York Central after opening down 3/4 at 84 1/2 declined more than a point further. Chesapeake opened unchanged at 46 1/2 and receded to 45 1/2 before rallying. Baltimore & Ohio was unchanged at the opening at 57 1/2 and dropped to 55 1/2 before midday. Steel was off 1/4 at the opening at 60 1/2 and declined more than a point further. It and other stocks rallied well before midday. New Haven was off 1/4 at the opening of the local market at 51. After selling under 50 it rallied nearly 2 points before midday. United Fruit was off 1/2 at the opening at 139 1/2. It declined to 138 1/2 and recovered the loss before midday. Boston & Maine opened unchanged at 32 1/2 and declined to 32.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:
Flour—Bread flour, \$0.25 @ 7 lbs., 90¢; 5-lb. bag, \$0.25; 25-lb. bag, 85¢; 50-lb. bag, 1.75; 10-lb. tub, \$3.40.
Eggs—Western firsts, 25¢ @ 35¢ (according to size); fresh laid, Maine and New Hampshire, 30¢; fancy brown, 30¢ @ 41¢.
Beans—York state pea, 9¢ @ 10¢; 70¢ pk.; medium, 10¢ @ 12¢; 75¢ pk.; California, 10¢ @ 12¢; yellow eye, 14¢ @ 15¢; 10¢ pk.; kidney, 14¢ @ 15¢; 10¢ pk.; sugar—Granulated, 5¢ @ 10¢.
Strawberries—12¢ @ 20¢ box.
Cheese—New York full cream, new, 20¢ lb.; Young America, 22¢ lb.; Maine 30¢ pk.; fancy selected, 40¢ pk.; Onions—Native, 8¢ lb.; Squash—Native, 5¢ lb.; Watermelons—Southern, 45¢ @ 50¢ each; Cantaloupes—California, 5¢ @ 10¢ each; Ripe tomatoes—Southern 10¢ lb., hot-house 30¢ lb.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.
Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:
Thursday—1914 1913
Exchanges—\$28,740 \$28,740
Balances—2,577,459 1,738,338
United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$16,677.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair today and tomorrow; moderate south winds.
The weather is generally clear in the Pacific states and unsettled over the rest of the country with a few scattered showers in the interior and southern districts. Pressure is above the average in the Gulf states, the Pacific slope and the northern Rocky mountain regions, and low elsewhere, lowest in Iowa. It is cooler in the Northwest and warmer in the middle West and the upper Mississippi valley.
TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 76; 12 noon 82
Average in Boston yesterday, 70.
IN OTHER CITIES
Albany 80; New York 80; Chicago 80; Philadelphia 82; Denver 80; Pittsburgh 84; Des Moines 84; Portland, Me. 80; Jacksonville 88; San Francisco 84; Kansas City 90; St. Louis 90; Nantucket 70; Washington 88.
ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 4:20 High water, 5:44 a. m., 6:11 p. m.
Sun sets 7:20 5:44 a. m., 6:11 p. m.
Length of day, 15:00
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Express	92	92	92	92
Alaska Gold	267 1/2	277 1/2	267 1/2	267 1/2
Al-Chal Mf. Co.	97 1/2	100	97 1/2	100
Amalgamated	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Can.	27	27	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Car Fr.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51	51
Am Cotton Oil	39	39	39	39
Am Cot Oil pf.	94	94	94	94
Am Linsed Oil	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am Loco	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am Loco pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Smelting	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	119	119	118 1/2	118 1/2
Anacosta	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Atholston	98	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Balt & Ohio	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf.	77	77	75 1/2	75 1/2
Batopilas	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel pf.	85	85	85	85
B F Goodrich	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Brooklyn R T.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Cal Petroleum	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Cal Petroleum pf.	59	59	59	59
Can Pacific	186	186 1/2	185 1/2	186 1/2
Cent Leather	36	36 1/2	36	36
Ches & Ohio	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Ches & St Paul	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.	132	132	132	132
Ch & G West pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ch & N West	130 1/2	131	130 1/2	131
Chino Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Col Fuel	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25
Col South	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Con Gas	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Corn Products	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Denver	5	5	4 1/2	5
Denver pf.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Erie	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	42
Erie 2nd pf.	35	35	35	35
Gen Electric	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Gen Motors	91	91	91	91
Gen Tr. pf.	122	122 1/2	122	122 1/2
Harv of N J.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Inspiration	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19
Inter Marine	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Inter Marine pf.	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Inter-Met	13 1/2	14	13 1/2	14
Inter-Met pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
Inter Paper pf.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
J I Case pf.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lehigh Valley	136	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Mex Petrol	62	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
Miami	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex pf.	32	32	32	32
Mon Power Co.	49	49	48 1/2	49
Mo Pacific	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11
N RR of M 2d pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Nat Lead	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Nevada Con.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
N Y Air Brake	64	64	64	64
N Y C	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
N Y N H & H	51 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/2	52 1/2
N Y N H & H pf.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
N & W	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
No Pa.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
O & W	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pac T & M	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pac T & M pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Penn.	110	111	110	110 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Press Steel C.	42	42	42	42
Quicksilver	1	1	1	1
Ray Con.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	162	162 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2
Rep I & S.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Rock Island	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Seab A L pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
So Pac	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96
So Pac 1st pf.	101	101	101	101
So Ry	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
So Ry pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Stand Mill pf.	64	64	64	64
St L & S F	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf.	4	4	4	4
St L S W pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Studebaker	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Texas Co.	140 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	140 1/2
Texas Pac.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Third Ave	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
T City RT.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
T S L & W pf.	11	11	11	11
Union Pac	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Union Pac pf.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
US Dry G pf.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
US Rubber	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	56
US Steel	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Utah Cop.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Va-Car Chem.	28	28	28	28
West Union	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
W & M	79	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
W Maryland	15	15	15	15
W Maryland pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
W & L E 2d pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
W & L E 1st pf.	14	14	13	13
Wis Cent.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2

PRICES FIRMER BUT MOVEMENT RATHER NARROW

London Securities Improve as News Events Are More Encouraging—Some Strength Imparted to Canadian Pacific

AMERICANS IRREGULAR

LONDON—London markets show a better tendency, closing firm.
(By Boston Financial News)
LONDON—Late in the day securities became firmer. Support reappeared in consols notwithstanding the Ontario 4 1/2 loan. Money was easy in favorable reflection of the Bank of England statement. Satisfaction over the dividend declaration caused an advance in home rails. Americans reacted influenced by New York and were uneasy on the curb. Canadian Pacific held but lacked vigor. Foreigners moved irregularly. Chinese and Brazilians exhibited firmness and oils and mines made a good showing. De Beers up 1/4 to 16 1/2.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Decline	Advance
Consols account	75 1/2	75 1/2
Amalgamated	97 1/2	97 1/2
Atchafalaya	97 1/2	97 1/2
Baltim. & Ohio	87 1/2	87 1/2
Canadian Pacific	134 1/2	134 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	45 1/2	45 1/2
Chicago Great Western	13 1/2	13 1/2
St. Paul	98 1/2	98 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	4 1/2	4 1/2
Erie	27 1/2	27 1/2
Gen. Tr. pf.	122 1/2	122 1/2
Harv. of N. J.	106 1/2	106 1/2
Inspiration	18 1/2	19 1/2
Inter Marine	2 1/2	2 1/2
Inter Marine pf.	8 1/2	8 1/2
Inter-Met	13 1/2	14
Inter-Met pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2
Inter Paper pf.	33 1/2	33 1/2
J I Case pf.	85 1/2	85 1/2
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St L S W pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2
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US Steel	101 1/2	101 1/2
Utah Cop.	56 1/2	56 1/2
Va-Car Chem.	28	28
West Union	58 1/2	58 1/2
W & M	79	77 1/2
W Maryland	15	15
W Maryland pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2
W & L E 2d pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2
W & L E 1st pf.	14	14
Wis Cent.	38 1/2	38 1/2

ROAD AUTHORIZED TO SELL BONDS

COLUMBUS—Ohio public utilities commission authorized Pan Handle—Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company—to issue \$3,404,000 consolidated mortgage 4 1/2 per cent bonds to be sold at par and the proceeds used in company's 1914 program of improvements and additions.
An officer of the Pennsylvania railroad is authority for the statement that Pan Handle will not attempt to sell any bonds until the bond market improves.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	May	June	July
Net rev.	\$1,373,944	\$1,373,944	\$1,373,944
Expenses	1,102,565	1,102,565	1,102,565
Net rev.	271,379	271,379	271,379
Expenses	17,381,250	17,381,250	17,381,250
Net rev.	13,171,376	13,171,376	13,171,376
Expenses	4,306,888	4,306,888	4,306,888
Net rev.	8,864,488	8,864,488	8,864,488

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Inter Marine pf.	8 1/2	8 1/2
Inter-Met	13 1/2	14
Inter-Met pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2
Inter Paper pf.	33 1/2	33 1/2
J I Case pf.	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lehigh Valley	136	136 1/2
Mex Petrol	62	62 1/2
Miami	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex.	13 1/2	13 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex pf.	32	32
Mon Power Co.	49	49
Mo Pacific	10 1/2	1

MUNICIPAL BONDS

N. W. Harris & Co
Incorporated BOSTON 35 Federal St
Dealers in Municipal Bonds Since 1883

SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe trade and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany—M. Doran; U. S. Albany—R. I. L. & C.

It is interesting to note, however, that for June New England reported the largest percentage of gain—8 per cent.

making a showing in contrast to that for the six months preceding the gain was similar in the middle West. The middle West showed a gain for June of only 0.3 per cent, meaning an actual loss—similarly to other things equal, there should have been a gain of 4 per cent on account of the extra day. On the same basis, most other sections indicate a loss, excepting the middle West, which reports a gain of 5 per cent.

Very little was heard prior to July 1 of any predicted investment demand over the semi-annual period, so there had not been much disappointment at the rather slack demand for bonds at this time. Institutions which were buying for temporary investment some months ago to absorb accumulated funds, have practically ceased at the moment on ac-

The total bond business for the six months' period will probably foot up well and compare favorably with last year; in fact, there are dealers who have run considerably ahead of the corresponding period of 1913. This buying has not been so much by individuals as

Municipals have still been most in favour, but there are new corporation loans being placed to yield more attractive rates than for some time; in fact, new corporation flotations have been at the lowest figures for years.

In the tax exempt securities, the investor is seeking the shorter maturities on account of possible changes in Massachusetts tax laws, and anything longer than five years moves rather slowly and must yield a higher return than the shorter bonds.

Money rates are firmer. Short paper for periods up to three months brings 3 per cent; beyond this, 4½ to 4½ per cent. On quick call, the minimum rate is 3 per cent, although there is a tendency upward. Increased demand from mercantile borrowers, shipments of gold abroad, corporation issues of which banks have bought largely, payment of income tax due July 1, have been the principal factors in bringing about this change.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS—Weekly statement of the Bank of France shows (figures in francs, 100 omitted):		
Gold on hand.....	4,092,644	Decrease \$77
Silver on hand.....	635,678	2,900
Notes in circulation.....	6,110,911	\$1,727
Reservy deposits.....	289,790	37,102
Current deposits.....	928,970	1,760,211
Liab. discounted.....	1,695,913	1,443,482
Dividends.....	752,947	202,377
*Increase.		

UNITED STATES STEEL

NEW YORK—Recent estimates of the United States Steel Corporation's earnings for the June quarter place the probable showing at \$20,500,000, compared with \$17,994,381 in the March quarter and \$41,219,813 in the corresponding quarter of 1913.

A B C QUOTATIONS	
REAL ESTATE	
Following are the latest quotations on	
Burroughs & Co.:	Mortgages outstanding
Libany Trust	\$720,000
Hartford Trust	75,000
Cerkeley Hotel Trust	450,000
Board of Real Estate Trustees	150,000
Central Ground Rent Trust	360,000
Doston Trust	150,000
Eastern Wharf Co. bonds	1,500,000
do stock	245,000
Romfield R E Trust, bonds	4,200,000
do stock	241,500
Chicago Real Estate Trustees Associates	200,000
City Real Estate Trustees, Chicago averly Trust	1,100,000
Marques Street Associates	400,000
Institution Wharf Trust	2,500,000
Pier Square Trust, bonds	145,000
do pref	422,000
do common	122,300
Sally Building Trust	175,000
Woolwich Building Trust	90,000
Wellington House Associates	160,000
Western States R E Trust	90,000
Wharfedale Trust	875,000
Victory Buildings Trust Associates	90,000
Vymant Trust	160,000
Bellevue Trust	90,000
Trust (Towaine)	710,000
Building Association	350,000
Commercial Building Trust	900,000
Dejors Wharf Trust	350,000
London Building Trust	900,000
South Building Assn	900,000
Building Trust	325,000
Imberton Building Trust	350,000
Squire Squire Building Trust	490,000
Office Market Real Estate Trust	650,000
Real Estate Associates	450,000
Street Hotel Trust Bonds	1,380,000
do stock	2,635,000
Street Trust	350,000
Terminal Trust	800,000
State Street Exchange	140,000
West End Real Estate Trust	1,200,000
Wharf Trust	140,000
Commercial Building Trust, pref and common	360,000
Mountain Trust	(Copyright 1914, Bu.

Among the boot and shoe trade and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany—M. Doran; U. S. Albany—R. I. L. & C.

New Orleans—Isaac Kohlman; 174 L
coln st.
New Orleans—Karl Keltner of Kelt
Bros.; Lenox.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W.
Martinez Bros.; Tour.
New Orleans—Geo. W. Karl of Mais
Blanche; Adams.
New Orleans—A. R. Roberts; Adams.
New Orleans—G. W. H. H. H. H.

New York—Alex. Koch of H. Koch & Co.
Portland, Me.—W. M. Elliott of Merritt Elliott & Co., Tour.
St. Louis—W. M. and S. Cuetara of Cuetara Bros.; U. S.
New York—W. E. Jewell of A. J. Jewell & No. 1 Parker.
New York—Wm. Kells of Clavin Thers Cottage Park Hotel.
New York—Fred Koch of Standard M Order House; Essex.
Portland, Me.—J. B. F. Forbester of Forbester Bros. & Co.; Copley Place, Ogden, Utah—J. Pingree of Pingree Sh & Co.
Omaha—A. Alexander; U. S.
Portland, Me.—E. E. Johnson; U. S.
Philadelphia—E. T. Anthony; U. S.
Philadelphia—L. L. Munroe, C. F. Wood
Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of H West Shoes Co.; Copley Place.
Portland, Me.—J. Hoffman of Mast & Hoffman; Adams.
Portland, Me.—H. Janzen of Jantz & Shoe.
Philadelphia—Ideal Shoe Co.
Portland, Me.—T. S. Tompkins of Tompkins Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—Mr. Elchier of Snellin
burg.
Pittsburg—F. S. Mercer of T. S. Merc & Co.; U. S.
Pittsburg—T. G. Sauters of W. Chadcock; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—P. V. Hamilton; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fith

Barker Shoe Co.; Adams.
Portsmouth, O.—E. Purcell of Tracy Sho
Co. Reading, Pa.—H. M. Albright; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. I.
Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Rochester, N. Y.—W. Lee Brand of Bran
Shoe Co., Inc.
/ Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Met
Alderton Shoe Co.; Brewster.
Salt Lake City, A. Young of Zions C
Op. Cedar, Wis.—Lester.
San Juan—Mr. Portello of Jose Martin
Co.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Wi
Hills, Martin Co.; Tour.
San Juan, P. R.—Mr. Arbet of Anso
Export Stores.

Savannah—D. J. Rosenheim of Rosenheim Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Scranton, Pa.—R. M. Goldsmith of Goldsmith Bros. Leather Goods Co.;
Scranton—E. E. McComb; U. S.
Scranton—D. J. Jones; U. S.
Shamokin, Pa.—D. M. Lehman; U. S.
Springfield, Mo.—C. C. Upham; U. S.
St. Joseph, Mo.—J. S. Meadows of Whitehill Harlow Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
St. Louis—S. S. Walman of The Emporium; U. S.
St. Louis—H. W. Peters of Peters Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
St. Louis—M. Salembach of Kreider Schwartz & Salembach; Essex.

St. Louis—R. E. Ellis of Grand Levee
Co., St. Louis.
St. Louis—Wm. Levy; U. S.
St. Paul—C. S. Haven of Golden Rule
Co., Adams.
Tampa, Fla.—Samuel H. Gottlieb; U. S.
Tampa, Fla.—G. V. Southern Shingle
Co., Toledo—C. M. Dederich of Strauss &
& Co.; Clifton.
Trenton, N. J.—V. Eggleton of T. R.
Eaton Co.; Torr.
Uniontown, Pa.—M. J. Jones of Union
town Shoe Co.; Greiv.
Utica, N. Y.—F. J. Bowne of Bowne Gaus
Shoe Co.; Cooper Plaza.
Worcester, Mass.—Wholesale of Sanger Bros.
Essex.
Wilmington, D. C.—C. K. Kochlerschmidt
of Goldbergs; U. S.
Watertown, N. Y.—Geo. Berow of Berow
& Co.; Essex.
Wichita, Kan.—A. B. Williams; U. S.
Wichita, Kan.—W. C. Adkins; U. S.
Wichita, Kan.—W. C. Adkins of Austin
Shoe Co.; Adams.
Wilmington, N. C.—W. A. French of
G. R. French & Sons; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

Albany, N. Y.—M. B. Haefner of Dunn
& Co.; Torr.
Glasgow, Scot.—John Malvern of Wood

Malvern & Co.; Essex.
 Mitchell & Weir; Tour.
 Leicester, Eng.—Wm. McQueen of Flew
 man & McQueen; Essex.
 Milwaukee—F. R. Schumacher of Schu
 macher Seaman; Chicago; U. S.
 Montreal, Chouard of Regina Sho
 Co. Ltd.; U. S.
 Racine, Wis.—H. H. Slosson; U. S.
 Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curti
 Jones & Co.; U. S.
 St. Paul, Minn.—A. C. Hatch; U. S.
 Trenton, N. J.—W. S. Rendell of Rendel
 Shoe Co.; 135 Lincoln st.
 St. Louis, Mo.—Hermann Scheell
 hopf; Adams.
 (The New England Shoe and Leather As
 sociation, Boston, has all visiting busi
 ness mail at its headquarters and trans
 mits it to the following addresses: For
 information bureau, 106 Essex st., Boston
 The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK.—Further irregularities

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Declares No Necessity Exists for Further Issue of Capital Stock as Reported—Is Optimistic as to Future

The general economic situation of the country as a whole has therefore a vital bearing on our construction program and financial policy. It is because we are convinced of Canada's economic wealth

from the Atlantic to the Pacific that the Canadian Pacific railway has spent and is still spending such large sums on construction and equipment.

"At the present time these expenditures are being devoted particularly to the final stages of the extensive program laid out two years ago. When that program is completed the strategic position of the Canadian Pacific railway in relation to traffic, both local and in competition with United States railways, will be exceedingly strong.

"The value of the undeveloped mineral resources in Alberta, which form part of the original land grant of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is not beginning to be realized and the prospect of natural gas, oil and coal in paying quantities is drawing a large amount

"The settlement of agricultural land belonging to the company and adjacent to its lines is being carried on under aggressive policy, and the advocacy of and assistance to mixed farming are having a gratifying response from the western farmers.

"The conditions are all in favor of a good crop for 1914, and as the financial

horizon is clearing up we have reason to expect that in 1915 the remarkable progress of Canada and the Canadian Pacific will be continued with an impetus all the more vigorous because of the recent breathing spell."

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION AND

SITUATION AND FREIGHT RATES

Shipments Temporarily Held Up
Pending Operations of New
Schedule — Hand-to-Mouth
Policy in Finished Steel

BETTER RAIL BUYING

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: The immediate effect of the reduction in freight rates on southern pig iron to northern points has been the holding

tip of shipments of steel iron by a good many new buyers. In the month that elapsed before the new rates are effective users plan to take in no more iron than they will need for bare operation.

In some districts, as in northern Ohio, the price of local iron has been so much below the level for southern grades, that the 35-cent freight reduction on the latter does not restore the equilibrium. But southern Ohio financiers already hard hit will feel Alabama and Tennessee competition more keenly, and Chicago district furnaces will find southern sellers much more troublesome in their immediate territory.

The eastern situation is not likely to be greatly affected either by the southern or the Virginia rate decision. Buffalo furnaces with a \$2.45 rate into New England, have such a command of that

trade that at interior points southern iron, even with a 75-cent reduction on the Erie, would be cheaper than water rate to Springfield, Mass., for example, will still figure chiefly for mixing purposes only. The Virginia furnaces regard the concession given them as too small to widen their market greatly, and the whole make of Virginia iron is only about 800 tons a day.

The decline in merchant pig-iron output has not yet been checked. A Cleveland furnace and one at Erie, Pa., are about to go out; and several suspensions in the Hanging Rock district and one in eastern Pennsylvania will follow soon after. The great foundry industry still lags, and the pig-iron market moves with it. Concessions are still made when any good sized business appears. Buffalo furnaces, for example, dropped their price for the first time in 1901, but for

Basic iron is more active. Sales include 5000 tons to Harrisburg, 6000 tons at Pittsburgh and 15,000 tons to a St. Louis district steel foundry. This last iron was sold by a Chicago steel company and the price was close to the \$13 furnace basis of similar sales three months ago. A Kokomo, Ind., inquiry calls for 15,000 tons.

In finished steel, which it is not un-

usual to find out of line with the merchant pig iron trade, varying degrees of encouragement are noted. There is no expectation of more than slow progress, nor are there signs of the near resumption of free contract buying. The mills are following the same policy as in January in limiting low priced sales. At the same time buyers will not make contracts at more than today's prices and are not in fear of paying more later. The Steel Corporation appears to have fared better than some of its competi-

Railroading is on a little better scale. The Rock Island placed 10,000 tons of rails with the Colorado mill as well as 10,000 tons at Chicago, and at Chicago suspended rail order for 10,000 tons here must be reinstated. The Southern Railway, which has been in the market for 37,000 tons has given 16,000 tons to the Ensley mill. The Chicago & Western Indiana has bought 2000 tons from the Pittsburgh & Shawmut 1500 tons and Chicago orders for girder rail amount to 5000 tons.

Good requisitions for spikes are pending and in all track supplies the demand is better.

WESTERN POWER BACK DIVIDENDS TO BE FUNDED

The new preferred stock, which will become cumulative Jan. 1, 1915, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, for each 100 shares of present preferred deposited, the new common stock will be exchangeable share for share for the \$14,670,000 common stock now outstanding.

Stockholders are now asked to deposit their holdings with the Bankers Trust Company, New York; Old Colony Trust Company, Boston; Anglo-Californian Trust Company, San Francisco, and W. Bonbright & Co., London, not later than Aug. 15, 1914.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

		Increases
Total reserve	£29,189,000	£671,000
Circulation	29,135,000	*216,000
Gold	40,045,000	455,000
Other securities	33,623,000	*1,209,000
Other deposits	42,485,000	*1,303,000
Bill deposits	13,318,000	738,000
Government securities	11,005,000	..

FIRST MORTGAGES

NAVAL STORES

Rosins—The inquiry covered practically all grades, but there was a slight downward revision of values due to increased receipts. Common to good strained grades were quoted at from \$4.10 to \$4.20. Pale grades continue to rule firm and but little reaction is expected until increased receipts are noted. The New York Commercial quotes: Graded B \$4.10 to \$4.20, D \$4.15 to \$4.25, E \$4.20 to \$4.25, F \$4.25 to \$4.30, G \$4.25 to \$4.30, H \$4.35 to \$4.40, I \$4.35 to \$4.40, J \$4.45 to \$4.50.

SAVANNAH—Wednesday's market: Spirits firm, sales 682, receipts 858, shipments 2432, stock 22,213. Rosins firm, sales 955, receipts 1404, shipments 14,189, stock 108,123. Prices: WW \$6, WG \$5.85, N \$5.40, M \$4.75, K \$4.35, I \$3.80, H \$3.80, G \$3.80, F \$3.77½, E \$3.75, D \$3.75, B \$3.70.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The decline in merchant pig-iron output has not yet been checked. A Cleve-

land furnace and one at Erie, Pa., are about to go out; and several suspensions in the Hanging Rock district and one in eastern Pennsylvania will follow soon after. The great foundry industry still lags, and the pig-iron market moves with it. Concessions are still made when any good sized business appears. Buffalo furnaces, for example, dropped down to \$13.50 for No. 2 iron lately, but for

to \$12.50 for No. 2 iron lately, but for the present month the prices are back at the \$13 level. For southern foundry iron \$10 is common, though a good many \$10.25 sales are reported.

Basic iron is more active. Sales include 5000 tons to Harrisburg, 6000 tons at Pittsburgh and 15,000 tons to a St.

Louis district steel foundry. This last iron was sold by a Chicago steel company and the price was close to the \$13 furnace basis of similar sales three months ago. A Kokomo, Ind., inquiry calls for 15,000 tons.

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FIRST MORTGAGES

Leading Events in Athletic World

THIRTY-TWO IN FIRST ROUND OF BAY STATE GOLF

Francis Ouimet, after Winning Qualifying Round Gold Medal in 77, Is Generally Picked to Defend the Championship

SECOND ROUND TODAY

WEST NEWTON, Mass.—Thirty-two golfers competed this morning in the first round of match play in the Massachusetts state amateur championship tournament of 1914 on the links of the Brae-Burn Country Club, and the 16 winners of this round meet this afternoon in the second round of play.

The first pair to start out this morning were J. B. Hyland of Vesper and R. C. Lehan of Commonwealth. This was an easy match for Hyland who ran it out at 6 and 5 and never had to extend himself. P. Schofield of Albemarle also had an easy time in his match with A. J. Wellington of Woodland, winning by the same score as that made by Hyland.

P. W. Whittemore of the Country Club met T. M. Clafin, also of the Country Club, and a former Harvard golf captain, and won by 4 and 2. This was a very good match and Whittemore turned in the fine card of 78, only one stroke behind Ouimet's winning card of yesterday.

The match was all even at the ninth hole, both players having gone out in 40. Clafin had a hard time at the fifth hole where he got a 7, while Whittemore lost the first hole by getting a 6. Outside of these two holes both players played perfect golf going out.

Coming home Whittemore kept up his good work, doing the last nine holes in 38. Clafin fell down on his last nine holes, taking a 6 at the fourteenth and the same at the eighteenth. Their cards:

Whittemore, out.....6 4 4 5 5 2 5 4 4 40
Clafin, out.....4 5 4 5 7 3 4 4 4 40
Whittemore, in.....5 5 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 38
Clafin, in.....5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 44

V. S. Lawrence of Woodland sprang somewhat of a surprise when he won from J. G. Anderson of Brae-Burn, a former holder of the title, by the one-sided score of 6 and 5. Anderson was decidedly off form in every department of the game. His driving lacked power and direction and his putting was very unsteady. Lawrence played a very steady game and after finishing the first nine holes 3 up, he did not exert himself. Their cards follow:

Lawrence, out.....4 5 5 5 6 3 4 5 4 41
Anderson, out.....5 4 5 7 5 6 4 5 4 45
Lawrence, in.....5 4 5 3
Anderson, in.....6 5 5 4

Francis Ouimet had an easy time defeating A. E. Burr of the home club 6 and 4. Ouimet played splendid golf all the way through and was out in 39, the same figure as he made in the qualifying round yesterday. He was 2 up at the turn. Their cards follow:

Ouimet, out.....4 4 5 5 5 3 4 4 5 39
Burr, out.....4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 40
Ouimet, in.....6 5 4 3
Burr, in.....7 5 5 4

Raymond Ouimet, brother of the champion and himself junior state champion, kept up the good work of his brother by defeating H. A. Roark, 1 up. It was a poor match, neither player getting a good medal score. Ouimet was 4 down at the sixth, but he reduced this to 2 down at the tenth.

R. R. Gorton, who finished second to F. Ouimet in the qualifying round yesterday, won his match today from G. H. Lyall and incidentally turned in a medal score of 77, thus tying Ouimet's winning score of Wednesday. Gorton was in his best form, and he had to be in order to win the match, as Lyall played good golf and got an 82. Their cards follow:

Gorton, out.....4 6 4 4 5 4 4 3 3 37
Lyall, out.....5 5 4 4 6 4 4 2 3 40
Gorton, in.....5 6 3 3 4 4 4 4 40
Lyall, in.....5 5 5 6 5 5 4 4 43

FIRST ROUND—Match Play
J. B. Hyland, Vesper, defeated R. C. Lehan, Commonwealth, 6 and 5.
P. Schofield, Albemarle, defeated A. J. Wellington, Woodland, 6 and 5.
P. W. Whittemore, Country, defeated T. M. Clafin, Country, 6 and 5.
R. M. Purves, Woodland, defeated C. T. Dunham, North Adams, 3 and 2.
V. S. Lawrence, Woodland, defeated J. G. Anderson, Brae-Burn, 6 and 5.
J. B. Chase, Woodland, defeated F. A. Martin, Brae-Burn, 3 and 2.
G. H. Pushee, Brae-Burn, defeated B. W. Goddard, Woodland, 2 up.
W. C. Chick, Brae-Burn, defeated C. W. Davis, Brae-Burn, 5 and 3.
Francis Ouimet, Woodland, defeated A. E. Burr, Brae-Burn, 6 and 4.
Raymond Ouimet, Woodland, defeated H. A. Roark, Albemarle, 1 up.
S. K. Sterne, Tatnuck, defeated H. H. Wilder, Country, 2 up.
R. R. Gorton, Brae-Burn, defeated G. H. Lyall, Bellevue, 2 up.
C. M. Hart, Wollaston, defeated W. H. Cady, Brae-Burn, 4 and 3.
B. W. Estabrook, Brae-Burn, defeated R. D. Pierce, Brae-Burn, 4 and 3.
R. S. Lyons, Albemarle, defeated L. B. Paton, Honesdale, 1 up (19 holes).
F. H. Hoyt, Woodland, defeated W. E. Stiles, Brae-Burn, 5 and 4.

Francis Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club, after the impressive way in which he captured the gold medal for the lowest card in the qualifying round Wednesday, is generally regarded as the favorite to retain the championship title which he won last year, although he will be forced to play his best game as there are a number of players still in the competition who will force the national open and French amateur title holder to his very best golf.

Ouimet had the honor of being the only player to better 80 in the qualification round. R. R. Gorton came the nearest to Ouimet's splendid card of 77 when he made the round in just 80. Ouimet played very steady golf during the entire 18 holes. He was out in 39 and came home in 38. Five was the most strokes

he required at any one hole, and he had no less than nine fours and two threes. His only real slip-up was at the seventeenth hole, where he got into a trap which cost him a stroke.

There were two former title holders who were put out of the competition. They were Percival Gilbert of Brae-Burn and A. G. Lockwood of Belmont Springs. Gilbert was decidedly off form in his play on the first nine holes of the qualifying round, requiring 50. Coming home he showed some of his old-time golf, and while he made the last nine holes in 41, his total of 91 was two strokes higher than the qualification limit. Lockwood took 92 for the qualifying round.

Brae-Burn added another victory to its already long list of victories in the Windler shield competition. The winning score was 413, one stroke better than that made by Woodland which came second. The scores for the Windler competition follow:

BRAE-BURN COUNTRY CLUB
R. H. Gorton.....50
W. S. Lawrence.....52
R. W. Estabrook.....53
R. D. Pierce.....55
F. A. Martin.....55
Total.....413

WOODLAND GOLF CLUB
Francis Ouimet.....77
V. S. Lawrence.....82
F. H. Hoyt.....84
R. M. Purves.....84
T. M. Clafin.....84
A. J. Wellington.....87
Total.....414

ALBEMARLE GOLF CLUB
R. S. Lyons.....85
Parker Schofield.....85
H. H. Wilder.....87
H. A. Roark.....87
T. H. Hickox, Jr.....90
H. H. Cook.....97
Total.....445

NEWTON MAN TO DESIGN COURSE FOR BATH CLUB

NEWTON, Mass.—William M. Noble of this city has been asked to visit Bath, Me., this week and plan for the laying out of a new golf course for the Merry-meeting Country Club of that city. The club plans to have its course on the Merrymeeting park property, which was recently transferred from the railroad interests to R. H. Baxter of Bath and C. S. Erswell of Brunswick.

Mr. Noble stated this afternoon that he was going to try to go to Bath tomorrow for over Sunday. It is planned to lay out a nine-hole course on the 50-acre plot of land. Intentions are to have the course ready for play by 1915.

ENTRIES CLOSE SATURDAY
Entries for the Longwood singles and eastern doubles lawn tennis tournament which will be held under the auspices of the Longwood Cricket Club beginning next Monday, close Saturday at noon with Richard Bishop, 38 Kilsyth road, Brookline.

BOND CLAIM ACTION NEAR WASHINGTON—The government's old claim of some \$3,000,000 for bond aid for 100 miles of railroad between Atchison and Waterville, Kan., now owned by the Missouri Pacific, is being prepared by the treasury department for action by the department of justice.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Cleveland 4, St. Paul 1.
Columbus 6, Milwaukee 6.
Kansas City 5, Louisville 0.
Indianapolis 3, Minneapolis 2.

EASTERN OPEN GOLF CHAMPION

Isaac Mackie, Professional for the Fox Hills club

WATER GAP, Pa.—Isaac Mackie, professional for the Fox Hills club, won the eastern open golf championship tournament at Shawnee-on-Delaware Wednesday with a card of 305 for the 72 holes of medal play. This was two strokes better than Joseph Mitchell of Upper Montclair, who learned golf as assistant in Mackie's shop at Fox Hills.

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CONTINUE TODAY TENNIS TOURNEY AT SEABRIGHT

Singles and Doubles Scheduled in Annual Invitation Event; Prentice Defeats Bundy in Second Round—Champion Off Form

WILLIAMS A WINNER

SEABRIGHT, N. J.—Singles and doubles matches were scheduled for today in the annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club here, and this evening is expected to see the two divisions reduced to the semi-final round.

Second round matches in the singles were played Wednesday and the chief feature of the day's playing was the victory of B. S. Prentice, the former Harvard player, over T. C. Bundy, one of the national doubles champions, in the singles by two sets to one, 6-0, 2-6, 6-3.

Prentice's victory came as a surprise to many as Bundy is supposed to be a much stronger player, but when the fact that Bundy had just come across the continent and that conditions here were far from what he had been used to is considered, the result was not so surprising.

Bundy failed to show his true form in any but the second set, and he was unable to maintain it in the third. That a little practice in the East will bring his game up to championship form is predicted by those who saw yesterday's match.

The courts were soft from rain, which did not add anything to the brilliancy of form nor help the Davis cup committee to get a line on the players. R. N. Williams, 2d, of last year's cup team, and R. L. Murray, the young Californian, were the only consistent performers.

Williams had plenty of speed, and defeated F. C. Inman, his opponent, winning at 6-3, 6-4. Murray was at his best in his match with W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia, and won 6-2, 6-3.

The beginning of the doubles went according to form. McLoughlin and Bundy only engaged in practice against W. M. Johnston and G. M. Church. The summary:

SINGLES
Second Round
George P. Gardner Jr. beat Robert Leroy, 10-12, 6-1, 6-2.
Nathaniel W. Niles beat Alfred S. Dabney, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.
William J. Clothier beat Lyle E. Mahan, 6-4, 2-6, 10-8.
R. L. Murray beat Wallace F. Johnson, 6-2, 6-3.
R. Norris Williams 2d beat Frederick C. Inman, 6-3, 6-4.
Karl H. Behr beat William A. Larned by default.
Benson S. Prentice beat Thomas C. Bundy, 6-0, 2-6, 6-3.

DOUBLES
First Round
William J. Clothier and George P. Gardner Jr. beat Benson S. Prentice and George L. Wrenn Jr., 6-4, 8-6.
Dean Mather and George M. Church beat Walter M. Hall and Lyle E. Mahan, 6-3, 6-4.
Nathaniel W. Niles and Alfred S. Dabney beat Charles M. Bull Jr. and Howard A. Plummer, 6-2, 6-3.
R. Norris Williams 2d and William M. Johnston beat William A. Larned and Robert D. Wrenn by default.

Second Round
Karl H. Behr and Theodore R. Pell beat Harold H. Hackett and Frederick C. Inman, 8-10, 6-3, 6-2.

COMMISSION IS DEFIED IN CASE OF PLAYER KRAFT

Baseball Fraternity, Through Pres. Fultz, Claims National Body Violated Its Agreement

NEW YORK—In a statement asserting that the national baseball commission has violated the so-called Cincinnati agreement relating to the release of players to leagues of lower classification, the Baseball Players Fraternity, through its president, David L. Fultz, virtually defied the commission Wednesday in the case of Clarence O. Kraft, ordered by the commission to the Nashville club of the Southern league, but advised by the fraternity to play with the Newark Internationals.

Newark is in a circuit rated higher than the Southern league, and Kraft's salary will be higher if he plays with Newark.

Kraft, drafted last fall by Brooklyn from New Orleans, was sent this season to Boston under the waiver rule. Boston, in turn, planning to send Kraft to Rochester, asked waivers, and Brooklyn took him back and sent him to Newark.

Nashville in the same league with New Orleans, claimed Kraft before Feb. 1, and subsequently protested to the national commission against Brooklyn sending him to Newark. The commission suspended Nashville's claim.

In its statement the fraternity claims that both Brooklyn and Boston recognized the legality of the Cincinnati agreement inasmuch as each planned to send Kraft to the International league, a class A league.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Albany 4, Syracuse 3.
Utica 4, Troy 3.
Elmira 3, Scranton 0.
Elmira 3, Scranton 2.

TEXAS LEAGUE
Waco 4, Ft. Worth 3.
Beaumont 6, San Antonio 4.
Dallas 13, Austin 10.
Galveston 3, Houston 0.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION
Oklahoma City 5, Tulsa 0.
Ft. Smith 12, Guthrie 1.
McAlester 1, Muskogee 0.

TENNIS TOURNEY AT CINCINNATI IS IN FIFTH ROUND

Fine Play Brought Out in Annual Clay Court Championship—Miss Brown and Sister Win

CINCINNATI, O.—With all the matches in the fourth round of the fifth annual clay court championship tennis tournament completed, four Californians, one Minnesotan and three Ohioans remain to contest for championship honors in the men's singles. Elia Fottrell and Clarence Griffin of San Francisco, Nat Browne and Claude Wayne of Los Angeles, J. J. Armstrong of St. Paul and R. A. Holden, Jr., Clifford Lockhorn and H. T. Emerson, all of Cincinnati, won their way into the fifth round Wednesday.

In the women's singles, both Miss Mary Brown of Los Angeles, national woman champion, and her sister, Mrs. R. H. Williams of Chicago, won their way into the fourth round, as did the Misses Madelle and Mary Lyons of Louisville. Miss Brown defeated Miss Anna Smith, Cincinnati, 6-3, 6-0.

Probably the most exciting match of the day was between Holden and C. M. Rogers of Knoxville, Tenn., which Holden won, 6-4, 8-10, 6-2. There were few games that were not deuced. The last St. Louis entry, Roland Hoerr, was also eliminated by Clifford Lockhorn after three sets.

GERMAN TENNIS TEAM LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES

NEW YORK—R. D. Wrenn, chairman of the Davis cup committee of management, has received two cable messages from Germany and England respectively. The German players, Otto Froitzheim and Oscar Kretzler, are now on their way across the ocean on the Amerika, which will arrive in Boston July 24, according to one message. The Germans will at once go to the Allegheny Country Club, near Pittsburgh, to meet the winning team of the Canadian-Australian series.

The English association from London cabled the nominations of Arthur H. Lowe, J. C. Parke, T. M. Mavrogordato and Lieut. A. R. F. Kingstone as the team which will represent the British Isles in the final matches for the right to challenge America. These matches will be played at Boston.

The challenge matches for the cup will be played at the West Side Tennis Club of this city Aug. 13, 14 and 15.

BIG FLEET TAKES PART IN RACES AT LARCHMONT

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.—Fully 140 yachts took part in the fourth day of the Larchmont Yacht Club race week here Wednesday. The schooner class was won by Princess and the 50-foot division of the New York Yacht Club was taken by Spartan.

The Q class, which is racing for the Blackton trophy, was won by Little Rhody II. of the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, which defeated the Alice over a 15-mile course. The winners in the other classes are:

Amada, Sally IX, Amantia IV, White Cap, Virgo, Virginia, Arizona, Dart, Alcyon, Margaret, Joyette, Dagmar, Waga, Dragon Fly, Dacot, Squaw, Cabbage, Heron, Hopewell, Oriole, Alice, Gamecock, Cyrie, Scyllia, Merry Widow, Joker, Alice, Joy and the naval reserve cutter from New Rochelle.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING
Chicago.....Won 40, Lost 22, P.C. .500
Indianapolis.....42, 33, .559
Buffalo.....39, 35, .527
Brooklyn.....37, 34, .521
Baltimore.....40, 37, .519
Kansas City.....35, 45, .438
St. Louis.....35, 45, .438
Pittsburgh.....30, 43, .411

RESULTS YESTERDAY
St. Louis 2, Chicago 0.
Indianapolis 6, Kansas City 3.
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Buffalo 7, Baltimore 0.
Buffalo 4, Baltimore 0.

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Chicago.
Indianapolis at Kansas City.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS FEDERALS WIN 2-0
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
St. Louis.....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 5 1
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1
Batteries, Brown and Chapman; Hendrix and Wilson.

INDIANAPOLIS BEATS KANSAS CITY
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Indianapolis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 6 7 4
Kansas City.....0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 10 3
Batteries, Mosley and Rariden; Cullop, Adams and Easterly.

BROOKLYN FEDERALS WIN 4-2
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 4 6 0
Pittsburgh.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 1
Batteries, Seaton and Land; Knetzer and Berry.

BUFFALO WINS BOTH GAMES
FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Buffalo.....2 1 1 0 3 0 0 0 7 10 0
Baltimore.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1
Batteries, Moore and Blair; Conley, Hughes and Jackitsch and Beecher.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Buffalo.....1 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 4 6 1
Baltimore.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3
Batteries, Anderson and Lavigne; Yount and Jackitsch.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Memphis 5, Mobile 5.
Chattanooga 5, New Orleans 3.
Birmingham 4, Atlanta 3.
Montgomery 2, Nashville 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Oakland 9, Sacramento 2.
San Francisco 4, Venice 2.
Portland 5, Los Angeles 2.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Danbury 4, Long Branch 3.
Danbury 2, Long Branch 0.
Lawrence 4, Lewiston 2.
Worcester 8, Haverhill 0.
Worcester 2, Haverhill 0.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE
Fitchburg 3, Lowell 2.
Lynn 3, Portland 3.
Lawrence 4, Lewiston 2.
Worcester 8, Haverhill 0.
Worcester 2, Haverhill 0.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Danbury 4, Long Branch 3.
Danbury 2, Long Branch 0.
Lawrence 4, Lewiston 2.
Worcester 8, Haverhill 0.
Worcester 2, Haverhill 0.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Oakland 9, Sacramento 2.
San Francisco 4, Venice 2.
Portland 5, Los Angeles 2.

CUP YACHT TEST PLANNED TODAY IS POSTPONED

Regatta Committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association Will Hold the Event Tomorrow if Conditions Are Right

CHANGES IN YACHTS

NEWPORT, R. I.—The race between the yachts Vanitie, Resolute and Defiance scheduled for today was called off by the regatta committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association this afternoon because of a heavy fog. Weather permitting, the race will be sailed tomorrow.

The Vanitie is to undergo changes to her spars that will lighten her top-hammer over 700 pounds and increase her speed several seconds a mile. An aluminum gaff and 'clu' will be slung on the sloop this afternoon. These two metal spars were rushed here by fast express Wednesday night from Boston.

Weighing 700 pounds less than the gaff and club now carried by the Vanitie, these two aluminum spars are expected by Capt. Harry Haff to increase the yacht's stability in heavy winds. The gaff is 47 feet long, 10 inches thick and made of rolled aluminum plate three sixteenths of an inch thick. The club is 55 feet long and 6 inches in diameter.

Vanitie was to try out a new hollow Washington white pine gaff, in today's race. The gaff was slung late Wednesday afternoon. This new wooden spar weighs 600 pounds, which is 247 pounds lighter than the one that the Cochran craft has been using in her Newport races.

Defiance and Vanitie remained at their moorings all day Wednesday and Resolute kept them company until late this afternoon, when she went out for a 20-minute spin up Narragansett bay.

PICKUPS

Captain Evers of the Boston Nationals will be out of the line-up for a few days.

The Athletics raised their world's championship pennant of 1914 at Shibe park yesterday, but the double-header with St. Louis had to be called off.

That was a timely hit by Schulte in the Chicago-New York game yesterday, the veteran Cub outfielder driving in the winning runs with his two-base hit in the ninth inning.

Mordecai Brown, the famous pitcher of the Chicago Nationals some years ago, but now manager of the St. Louis Federals, pitched a splendid game yesterday, holding the Chicago Federals to four hits and no runs.

Sallee, the left-handed pitcher of the St. Louis Nationals, not only held the Boston Nationals to five hits yesterday, but he made two singles himself, one in the eighth inning that gave his team the two runs that won the game.

The Chicago and New York Nationals are just where they stood before their recent series. Each team won two games and the question of which is the better team remains unsettled until they meet at the Polo grounds next month.

MAGPIES BEAT THE SPEEDERS BY 10 TO 5 SCORE

CEDARHURST, L. I.—The final game for the Independence cups, as well as the last match of the annual polo tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club, was played here Wednesday afternoon, and resulted in a victory for the Meadowbrook Magpies over the Meadowbrook Speeders, by 10 goals to 5.

The Speeders were allowed one goal by handicap. Owing to the slippery field fast riding was impossible, but the game was fast enough to be interesting at all times. Rene La Montagne, the internationalist, refereed the match because of the absence of Capt. George A. Miller. The line-up and summary:

SPEEDERS
1-E. Morgan, 2-E. L. Appleton, 3-T. Le Boutillier, 4-Davis Downey, 5-2, 2-D. P. I. Downey, 6-3, 3-R. Bacon, Jr., 7-Back-H. Phillips, 8-Back-T. Gatins, 9-Total.....7

MAGPIES
1-E. Morgan, 2-E. L. Appleton, 3-T. Le Boutillier, 4-Davis Downey, 5-2, 2-D. P. I. Downey, 6-3, 3-R. Bacon, Jr., 7-Back-H. Phillips, 8-Back-T. Gatins, 9-Total.....7

Goals scored: First period, Gatins, 5:35, Appleton 1:10; second period, Appleton 1:45, Dows 4:15; third period, Morgan 7:30; fourth period, Gatins 2:37, Phillips 1:04, Dows 1:19; fifth period, Downey 4:47, Dows 1:14; sixth period, Gatins 6:24, Phillips 1:30; seventh period, no score; eighth period, Downey 2:35, Dows 4:12. Time of game, eight 15-m. periods. Referee, Rene La Montagne. Scorer and timer, Robert Hunter.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE
Fitchburg 3, Lowell 2.
Lynn 3, Portland 3.
Lawrence 4, Lewiston 2.
Worcester 8, Haverhill 0.
Worcester 2, Haverhill 0.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Danbury 4, Long Branch 3.
Danbury 2, Long Branch 0.
Lawrence 4, Lewiston 2.
Worcester 8, Haverhill 0.
Worcester 2, Haverhill 0.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Oakland 9, Sacramento 2.
San Francisco 4, Venice 2.
Portland 5, Los Angeles 2.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Danbury 4, Long Branch 3.
Danbury 2, Long Branch 0.
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Worcester 2, Haverhill 0.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Oakland 9, Sacramento 2.
San Francisco 4, Venice 2.
Portland 5, Los Angeles 2.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Here is the balance of Bernard Thomas' interesting comments on the decisions of the rules of golf committee during 1913, which help so greatly to make the points in question clearer, for it has truly been said that no one but a lawyer could expect to understand or remember the mass of rules which now reaches such ridiculous proportions. Would that the committee took time to simplify and cut down those we have instead of adding to the number; also that the

THE HOME FORUM

"BEAR YE ONE ANOTHER'S BURDENS"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE has always been a very definite understanding of the imperative nature of the demand for Christian charity among those who lay claim to be regarded as members of any Christian church or sect. But the full import of St. Paul's injunction, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ," is much more than the giving of material aid. It reflects the spiritual character of the Messiah's teaching rather than mere humanitarianism. Indeed it is very commonly acknowledged that some of those who are not followers of Christ are often more generous and more ready to help a brother in need than are professed Christians. That this should not be so is certain. To obey the apostle's bidding it is necessary that there should be spontaneous readiness to reach out a helping hand to others. No selfish contemplation of personal need must affect this prompt aid. It is the self-interest and the self-righteous who remain apathetic and who pass by on the other side. It is not the material value of the assistance supplied that counts. A cup of cold water may represent a spiritual blessing. The loving compassion underlying such a simple action may at once dissolve and destroy hidden thoughts of envy and hate. That which is done in the name of the Christ washes away the trail of the serpent.

While the bearing of another's burden must necessarily be defined as both active and practical yet the true character of efficient help is really spiritual. Indeed the burden to be lifted is always mental. Toil, deprivation, responsibility, unending problems to be solved, may be met with unvarying serenity. It is when discouragement, fear, the sense of failure, discord or anxiety—those forerunners of disease and suffering—find an entrance to the human consciousness that the burden becomes too heavy and the traveler staggers beneath the load. One knows, too, that in the higher sense "every man shall bear his own burden," as St. Paul goes on to say. We are not asked, and need not, transfer these things to ourselves, but we can help to lift them off another or show him how and where to drop the load.

When the new commandment to love

one another was laid down by Christ Jesus as the proof of true discipleship it was explained and emphasized: "As I have loved you, that ye also love one another." This was a spiritual demand for the mental help to be given—that which lifts the burdened and the oppressed above the material condition or circumstance which would claim to cause suffering. This was what the Master taught and practiced and it is this that has been so generally overlooked or forgotten.

Christian Science has come to this age throwing a great light of revelation upon the Scriptures and has more than proved itself to be the promised second coming of Christ. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, are to be found the following lines: "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good" (p. 518). It is this clearly defined statement of the universal divine Principle in whom all true ideas of God "live, and move, and have [their] being," that drives away the false claims of fear and sin. It is in the proportion that men realize their great equality of inheritance as the sons of God that strife and rivalry, oppression and discouragement, must necessarily yield to the hallowing influence of a clearer insight into the meaning of the all-embracing: "Our Father which art in heaven." There are no burdens of His giving and every effort to seek a higher understanding of omnipresent good, whether for ourselves or for others, must loosen the knots of many a load and tend to make them drop away altogether.

There is one point that must be kept well in view in any attempt to help bear another's burden; such an attempt must only be made in the case of those who are willing to have the help that is offered. Jesus of Nazareth worked unremittently to relieve suffering of all kinds. But he required that his help should be sought. In the few instances where he seemed

to deviate from this rule, it was only because he saw or felt the unspoken appeal and responded to it. On no single occasion do we find any hint of compulsion. When, as occasionally happened, he was asked to leave a district or was refused an entrance into one he calmly turned and went on his way elsewhere. Christendom has often made the mistake of taking an opposite method, thinking to lift the burden of sin by repressive measures of arrogant human will-power. Christian Science has frequently been blamed for refusing to urge its methods as material systems seek to do. But a true desire to help another will never fail to acknowledge and respect each individual's right of self-government.

Sunfishes' Nests

The sunfishes are now (in July) forming their nests along the marginal shallows of every pond and quiet stream—saucer-shaped hollows in the sand, floored with pebbles pushed into place by the male sunfish and kept free from silt by his fanning wings. When he has persuaded some female to deposit there her burden of eggs his watchfulness of the treasure is tireless, and he fans them incessantly, both to keep them clean and to supply oxygen. The independent cites this as a pretty example of domestic attentiveness and absorption.

From "Refuge in Nature"

Betake thee to those sylvan haunts
Thou knewest when young, and once
again a child,
Let their perennial loveliness renew
Thy natural faith and childhood's heart
serene.
Forgetting all the toilsome pilgrimage,
Awake from strife and shame as from
a dream
Dreamed by a boy, when under waving
trees
He sleeps and dreams a languid after-
noon. . . .

Sleep shall come
Upon thee, waking thou shalt find in
bloom
The lilies, fresh as in the olden days;
And once again when night unveils her
stars
Thou shalt have sight of their high radi-
ance,
And feel the old mysterious awe subdue
The phantoms of thy pain.
And from that height
A voice shall whisper of the faith,
through which
A man may act his part . . .
Earth proffers men her refuge every-
where
And heaven's promise is for aye the same.
—Edmund Clarence Steadman.

More Democracy

The cure for the ills of democracy is not less democracy, as so many were always preaching, but more democracy.—Brand Whitlock.

CARAWAY CAKE AND CARAWAY BLOOM

A LAST year's pippin with a dish of "carraways" was the good cheer set forth by Justice Shallow when he entertained guests in his garden. Those "carraways" were cakes, of course, into which had been baked the so-called seeds of the caraway plant, which, however, are not seeds, but whole fruits.

The old-fashioned "New Year's" cake of New York, a dry crumbly sugar cake literally packed with carraways and usually cut in leaf shape with midrib and veinings all complete, was much beloved by grandmothers of the present generation and its appearance on the table on the first day of the year was almost a sacred rite. In New England, of late years at any rate, they are put to an even more disagreeable use, turning many an otherwise good rye loaf into a nondescript delicacy, condoned by some, by others fled.

All prosaic uses of the plant are eschewed by Winthrop Packard when he writes of its flower as a "reminder of the poet's work at its daintiest and best." "Here," he says, "is a mist of delicate thought which speaks to you in lacelike beauty, nor does the closest inspection reveal any fault. The bloom appeals as a delightful bit of sentiment, at first glance. It is only as you examine it minutely that you marvel at its exquisite workmanship. However carefully you pick it apart, you find each part perfect and as admirable in its ingenuity as in its appeal to the imagination. And after you have done this you pass on, touched with the white purity of it, and bearing far a gentle,

aromatic pungency which is the essence of the parent stem that bore the bloom."

And so, if an excuse for being were demanded of the caraway, by those who abjure queer sugar cakes and pseudo rye bread, she would have in Mr. Packard's praise warrant for reminding us that beauty is its own excuse.

Boston Light

Boston is interested in the proposal that there should be some observance in 1915 of the bicentenary of Boston Light, the oldest and probably the best known of the many lights along the New England coast, comments the Youths Companion. The light stands well out to sea, eight miles from Boston itself, although only a little more than a mile from Point Allerton, in the town of Hull. It stands on one of "the Brewsters," the small islands so named about 1621 in honor of Elder Brewster of Pilgrim fame. The particular island on which the light stands was also called Beacon island in early days, for it was the site of a beacon for the guidance of sailors for a generation or more before the general court voted, in 1715, to erect a lighthouse there.

Hammer and Forge

You cannot dream yourself into a character. You must hammer and forge yourself into one.—Froude.

Pekin City of Marvels Within Ring After Ring of Walls

CHINA as a country has had many capitals and of these Pekin, though the most famous, is not the oldest. The rise of Pekin into fame and eminence dates from the time of the Tartar invasion of the thirteenth century, when Genghis Khan and Kubla Khan reigned as mighty and splendid monarchs in the capital called by them Khan Baligh—a city corresponding roughly with the area enclosed by the Tartar walls of Pekin today.

Pekin is a city of marvels, dilapidations and dirt. It stands by itself, unique, apart, unapproachable, says Miss Violet Markham in an interesting article published in the Westminster Gazette (London), entered within ring after ring of its grim walls and fortifications. The town is an agglomeration of four cities each surrounded by its own wall. The Tartar wall—the great wall of the Mogul conquerors—is four miles square, and is of such immense breadth that three or four teams might be driven along the top of it abreast. This Tartar

wall is intersected at various points by gates, which are themselves fortified places—great keeps crowned with pagodas capable of sustaining a long siege. In the center of the south wall stands the main gate of the city, the celebrated Chien Men. South of this lies the Chinese city, surrounded by its own wall, its flat expanse broken by the wondrous blue dome of the Temple of Heaven. Looking north within the enclosure of the Tartar city are the walls first of the Imperial city, which in turn encloses the battlements of the Forbidden city, shut off by a moat as well as by frowning walls from all contact with the outer world. Here is the imperial palace, where the little deposed Emperor lives.

Seen from the wall, the temples and pagodas of the winter palace, with their brilliantly colored tiled roofs, in which the imperial yellow predominates, rise above the trees of the palace gardens, vivid and arresting objects in the foreground. To the left this strange bizarre scene is bounded by the long line of the

western hills which at sunset stand out like smoke colored mountains against the luminous yellow afterglow peculiar to Pekin. The Chien Men itself seems to ride astride over the heart of the city; the great thoroughfare of the same name, crowded with shops and booths, stretching to the south. Into the Chien Men street you must descend if you wish to see a true picture of the clamorous native life of the Orient. Here are merchants, traders, coolies, beggars, onlookers, carrying on their business in the narrow alleys, bargaining, chaffering, all with a maximum of noise, as they have done for centuries. Shops with wonderfully carved and gilt fronts, from which hang, dangling in the wind, fierce signs in the form of dragons and other monsters, are piled with merchandise of all kinds. Blue Pekinese carts with their gauze covered windows, through which glimpses may be obtained of a tightly packed Chinese family out on business or pleasure are common. All of this to a deafening accompaniment of noise,

As to Long Words and Some That Are Overworked

THINK of government tax collectors out on a search for long words, haunting newspapers, periodicals, and books, hovering about lecture rooms, churches, public meetings, clubs and afternoon teas, wherever talk is made, all polysyllables liable to be halted before the assessor and taxed. This is the vision that the Nation (New York) has in contemplating the tax on words proposed by a magazine writer.

It is hard, it says, to discover the reason for this assault upon long words, or for the belief that a tax of this kind would pay the enormous cost of its collection. Are long words—except in the rural newspapers, and as a kind of heavy jest—in such high favor? Not surely, in the days of "big" novels, that "grip" the reader! It was not long ago that a fad traveled through the schools to the effect that only short words, of Saxon origin, were to be encouraged. We were to ignore the variety and richness of the language and pretend that it had not many, but few, sources. A ban lay upon "commence"; pupils were to say

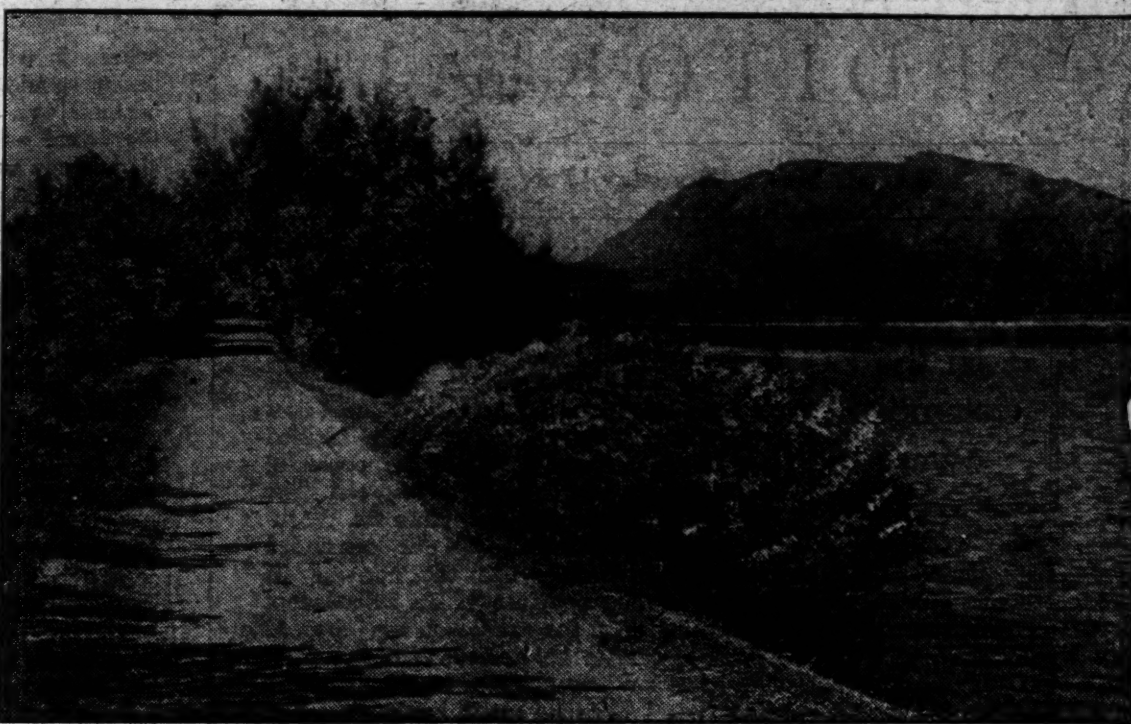
"begin" instead. Not a few boys and girls went forth into the world with a hazy notion that "commence" was in some sort of evil repute, that it was bad form, like "cute," "nice," and "elegant" in their popular significance.

But while deprecating the tax on words according to their length, the Nation sees another need. There is, it says, every reason for the foundation of a society for the prevention of crudely to words—short or long. Take, for instance, that word "big." Can any one doubt that it longs for shorter hours, easier work, longer vacations? Once it led a peaceful existence, employed almost wholly (and in its superlative degree) by circus men. Now, the political reporter, the writer of publishers' advertisements, the literary critic, and even the university professor, keep the poor word busy every minute.

About "proposition" one hesitates to speak. It has settled upon the land like a blight. . . . Why "proposition" exercises this siren charm, what secret melody dwells in its syllables, let those who can declare. There is a type of man for

upon whose lips it eternally hovers. You watch him with a dreadful fascination—he will utter the word every 120 seconds, as punctually as the "Old Faithful" geyser. . . . From Maine to California cars and clubs are vocal with: "Look here," I said to him, "what kind of a proposition is this?" Meanwhile, the sentence in the Gettysburg speech about the nation, conceived in liberty, and "dedicated to the proposition," etc., is suffering from a sort of inverted popularity, the result of bad associations. "Psychological moment" was shyly retreating to the suburbs, but the recent presidential patronage of the adjective will, perhaps, cause its head to peep forth again. A curious thing about the many psychological moments of ephemeral literature is the fact that only a few of them were moments, and hardly any of them were psychological. Sometimes they were instants in the careers of inanimate things like locomotives. A similar case occurred when a "human interest" story was written with a seal for its sole character.

Monument Valley Park at Colorado Springs, Col.



Disciplinary Idea in the United States Army

Last September the United States army adopted what has since been called "the disciplinary idea." This is a system of training having as its object the reclaiming to an honorable, useful life of young men who, because of ignorance or adverse environment, have been guilty of military offenses, as a result of which they are sent to prison, sometimes for periods of many years. Within the last few weeks more than 35 young Americans have been sent back to their original military organizations from the disciplinary companies, and there is every reason to believe that the number will be trebled within the next few weeks. The New York Times quotes an army officer who explains the disciplinary idea as follows:

"The man convicted of the military offense goes to prison, and the commandant, as required by law, takes note and makes a record of his conduct. After he has been in prison a certain length of time, if his conduct shows that he is worthy of consideration, he is put in the disciplinary battalion and kept there from three to six months, or even for a year if necessary. If during that period the prisoner shows that he wants to make good and that he is deserving of an opportunity to do so, his case is referred to his old commander, who is asked to state whether or not from what he knows of the man's previous service he thinks the prisoner is entitled to another chance.

"If the report is favorable then the prisoner is restored to duty with his original company, his dishonorable discharge is wiped out by order of the secretary of war and he is permitted to go and serve out his original enlistment."

MONUMENT VALLEY PARK is the main park within the city limits of Colorado Springs. It was developed by Gen. William J. Palmer at a cost of \$750,000 and donated by him to the city. Extending from the heart of the city for two miles along the Colorado springs, the park has redeemed a district that had been for years untidy and unkempt, transforming it into one of the beauty spots of the region and adding charm to the railroad approach to the city. Cheyenne mountain is seen in the distance in the above view.

Beauty in Things Well Made

One afternoon, not long ago, in New York's Grand Central Palace, a couple of visitors were being escorted through the forest products exposition by one of the men who had helped to organize part of that interesting work—an expert lumberman, who was pointing out eagerly the various exhibits and explaining their significance. Stopping before a cypress structure that was particularly charming, he spoke of the beauty of the raw wood and lamented the indifference of the average American toward good materials and fine workmanship.

"One day," he said, "as I was waiting at a country railroad station, I got chatting with a farmer who was reading a German newspaper. The conversation drifted from one thing to another, until finally he began to talk about American customs and to compare them with those of his fatherland.

"This is a scandalous country, this America," he said. "Its young people, they seem to have no respect for anything—not even for good old materials and workmanship. Why, in my days, we had pots and dishes and furniture that had belonged to my great-grandfather, and if he broke anything it was taken to a potter or a cabinet maker and carefully repaired. Now, in my son's family, if they break a chair, they throw it out on the woodpile and buy a new one!"

Commenting upon this story the Craftsman says that this tendency to waste and "this lack of appreciation of both materials and craftsmanship are still very widespread in America. In our impatience to discard traditions and to rush forward to new ideals, we have gone to hasty and often unnecessary extremes. We have lost sight of the thoroughness of those old world workers out of which grew so much of the charm of European lands. To cure this defect, we must teach our boys and girls the value of the raw product and the need of using it in so permanent and beautiful a fashion that everything which goes into a home will be worth making and worth keeping."

Robert Owen Bibliography

Publications by Robert Owen, the philanthropist, were excluded in his day and generation from the counters of many respectable booksellers and news-vendors. But, the Liverpool (England) Post remarks, time brings changes and the National Library of Wales this month has published a bibliography to make easier the collection of works written by and about this pioneer of educational and social reforms. Nearly 500 items are recorded in the Robert Owen bibliography, and no doubt this is the longest list in existence.

Beach Peas

Here where the sand and the sea
Caress and forever embrace,
You have bloomed, as a child that
may be
The fruit of their race.

You were born to the drench of the salt,
To the murmur of waves in the night,
To the scream of gulls through the
vault,
And to foam that falls white.

For the purple you wear in your hood,
And the lace of your leaves are a sign
You have sprung of imperial blood,
Though of lowlier line.

—Harrison S. Morris.

Patience and Genius

Patience is a necessary ingredient of genius.—Disraeli.

Sun to Be More Closely Observed

A great solar observatory is to be built, and equipped at Nelson, New Zealand, for the purpose of establishing a missing link in the chain of solar observatories which encircle the earth. A sum of £50,000 has been donated by Mr. Thomas Cawthorpe for this purpose. In the eyes of men of natural science this is a project of vast importance, as it will enable them to institute a complete and continuous system of observation of the sun's surface throughout the 24 hours and throughout the year.

Be With Me, Lord

Be with me, Lord. Keep me beyond all prayers:
For more than all my prayers my need of Thee,
And Thou beyond all need, all unknown cares;
What the heart's dear imagination dares,
Thou dost transcend in measureless majesty.
All prayers in one—my God be unto me
Thy own eternal self, absolutely.

—George Macdonald.

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AN ARMENIAN MARCHING SONG

IN a delightful little volume entitled "The People of Armenia," which contains a lecture delivered by Archag Tchobanian and translated by G. Marcar Gregory into English, we find the words of a patriotic song, which we are told

was written some 17 years ago when Turkish Armenia was going through extremely troubled times. It runs as follows:

Comrade! do not despond.
But keep up your heart to the end,
See! there's a light in the valley,
And rest for us when we descend.

Courage! be valiant, be brave!
And keep up the march with a swing!
Hark! On the heights of the mountains
Already I hear the bells ring!

See! there the glad morning breaks;
March, do not question or quail—
We are fighting for justice and right,
And know that our cause cannot fail!

Origin of the Chautauqua

In this anniversary year of the popular summer educational Chautauqua movement of America it will be recalled that Bishop Vincent and Lewis Miller, of Akron, O., began their notable and far-reaching work solely as a religious gathering under the giant trees near the northern end of Lake Chautauqua, N. Y. Originating in the days of the camp meeting, it represented an innovation, says a writer in the American Review of Reviews. It was undenominational, or, as Mr. Miller liked to state it, "all-denominational." Later a course in systematic study of the Bible was inaugurated. Then came courses in arts and crafts, domestic economy and the introduction of programs of music and different phases of entertainment, and ere long the original Chautauqua became a city of streets, business blocks, schools and churches, its area comprising about 300 acres and its activities annually witnessed by 50,000 people.

From the original Chautauqua the idea spread to Bay View and Ludington, Mich., Ottawa and Winfield, Kan., Lincoln, Neb., Winona, Ind., Mt. Eagle, Tenn., the Miami valley in Ohio, and many other places where large permanent assemblies are now maintained.

But still there are hundreds of thousands of people throughout America who could never hope to attend a Chautauqua if long travel were involved. Instead, the Chautauqua must be brought to them. To meet this problem the traveling tent or circuit Chautauqua sprang into existence.

Heine on Luther's Poetry

(Camlot series translation)

More noteworthy and of more importance than his prose writings are Luther's poems, the songs which in battle and in trouble blossomed forth from the heart. Sometimes they resemble a flower that grows on a rocky crag, then again a ray of moonlight trembling over a restless sea. Luther loved music, and even wrote a treatise on the art; hence his songs are particularly melodious. In this respect he merits the name, Swan of Eisleben. But he is nothing less than a wild swan in those songs wherein he stimulates the courage of his followers and inflames himself to the fiercest rage of battle. A true battle-song was that martial strain with which he and his companions marched into Worms. The old cathedral trembled at those unwonted tones, and the ravens, in their dark nests in the steeple, startled with affright. That song, the Marseillaise of the Reformation, preserves to this day its inspiring power.—Heine.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, July 16, 1914

Mr. Bryan on the Colombian Award

WE BELIEVE that thinking people in the United States as a whole deplore the disposition to drag the question of compensation to the republic of Colombia for such losses as it sustained through the separation of Panama into partizan politics. The belief or conviction that Colombia is justly entitled to reparation at the hands of her powerful neighbor is, to say the least, widespread. The fact that Colombia did not, from the Washington viewpoint of the period, exhibit expected or demanded friendliness in the negotiations preliminary to the uprising of Panama and the establishment in that province of an independent republic, has practically no bearing upon the equities in the proposed scheme of settlement. And it cannot be denied that Colombia has suffered great loss both in money and national prestige through acts for which the United States does not wish to shirk direct responsibility.

Mr. Bryan holds that the proposed payment to Colombia of \$25,000,000 will only partly compensate her for the financial loss she has sustained; those who disagree with him, while confessing that something is due, decline to say how much. Colombia is prepared to go into a court of arbitration for the establishment of her claim. "Our nation," says the secretary of state, "being much the larger nation and having refused to arbitrate, takes upon itself the responsibility of doing justice to Colombia." And he adds forcibly: "Not only is it our duty to do justice to Colombia, but in case of doubt as to what is just, we must resolve that doubt against ourselves and in favor of Colombia." The sum involved is large, it is true, but the debt it is intended to pay is great. Because it is realized by the government at Washington as a debt that cannot be wiped out by money alone, regret is offered as part of the reparation, and this has been hotly denounced as a confession of wrong-doing, as an act of uncalled-for national humility.

We do not feel that this is in any sense a personal or a partizan matter. Rather the government at Washington, representative of the people of the United States, must be regarded in this matter as far above all personality and partizanship. It cannot afford to be less than just, less than generous, or less than frank in its dealings with Colombia. It does not humiliate, it dignifies itself, by refusing to treat a small nation with less consideration than it would grant a great one.

Useful Aids to Education Bureau

IN LINE with the general trend toward coordination in the organization of the United States government is the arrangement whereby the diplomatic and consular service will hereafter render valuable assistance to the bureau of education. A short time ago reference was made in these columns to the plan for the appointment of commercial attaches in the different embassies and legations throughout the world. This idea has met with great favor, principally for the reason that the prestige of the diplomatic service, as is commonly believed, will enable the attaches to obtain a more intelligent and comprehensive view of trade and industrial conditions within their respective districts than could be obtained by consuls or commercial agents. In like manner, it is practically an established fact that diplomatic and consular representatives of the government may be far more useful in the matter of collecting required data than would be any special agents the bureau of education might send abroad.

This arrangement is not altogether new, but it may be said to have progressed of late to a point where it is of practical importance. The bureau, our despatches tell us, now freely acknowledges that it counts on the diplomatic and consular service for a considerable part of the matter relating to education abroad which it publishes every year. Instances of valuable contributions from representatives of the diplomatic and consular service in different parts of Europe and in South America are given.

In view of the added duties of ambassadors, ministers and consuls—and these have been growing in other respects also—Congress should, and probably will, see its way to giving their needs greater attention in the future than they have received in the past. Coordination of duties should make for economy as well as efficiency, and appreciation of good work in the government as well as in private service is an evidence of wise administration.

Business Optimism in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO has recently been engaged in the laudable task of striving to realize the truth about its material affairs. An article in the Monitor of Saturday dealt with the matter intelligently. Speaking of its people collectively, that city had been disposed, like many other communities of the United States, to think the times dull and the prospects poor, when, as a matter of fact, business was good and the future encouraging. There was a tendency on all sides toward gloom, despite the existence of conditions that invited and warranted cheer. A leading newspaper of the city insisted that there was ample evidence within reach to prove that no business depression actually existed, but that, on the contrary, prosperity was at hand for all, waiting simply to be realized. On top of repeated assertions to this effect it began to publish letters from business men supporting, with figures from their books, its optimistic contentions. One of these letters contained this passage: "We are in the midst of good times and on the eve of great prosperity." Another contained this declaration: "If the voice of pessimism can be stilled and capital encouraged to liberate tied-up funds by a little cheerful conversation, assurance will be made doubly sure."

As a consequence of the campaign for cheer, a prosperity banquet, attended by 1500 persons, has been held in San Francisco, and the whole city is feeling the influence of the hope and confidence to which its speakers gave expression. There has been no attempt on the part of promoters of this movement to misrepresent matters, to disguise conditions, to work upon the emotions, to create a false

belief. It was asked only that people influenced by pessimistic sentiment should open their eyes, look about them, discover the fact that business was fundamentally sound—and realize it. In other words, they were asked and urged to seek and find and know the truth about trade and industry, rather than permit themselves to be swayed by the foolish belief that because certain things happened in 1857, 1873, 1893 and 1907 certain similar things must inevitably happen in 1914.

San Francisco may not today be absolutely free from the national superstition that makes a necessity of periodical dull times, hard times and panics, but it is freer than it has been, and it needs only to keep up the fight it has been waging against the idea that times in the United States are bad to achieve its complete liberation. This consummation will be hastened through cooperation with it of other communities that have as little reason or excuse as San Francisco has had for indulging in dejection. The entire nation should wake up to the fact that the industrial outlook is clear and wondrously promising. To persist in the reverse attitude longer is not only irrational but ungrateful.

FOR THE privileges and benefits of government the people of American cities with 30,000 and more population are paying \$17.34 each, against \$13.02 each ten years ago. Whether it is worth 33 per cent more to live in an American city than formerly may be left to the personal conclusions of the people who are paying the price. From the pace at which urban populations increase the verdict may be deduced that the more it costs the more people want it. There is a limitation on the reasoning, however, when it is taken into account that the cost is not divided equally, that the crowding of the cities is not with people who pay the average price of admission, but with those whose presence makes the price larger for the others, and does not fall upon them, at least not directly. The larger the city, the larger the per capita cost, says the census bureau—in those of 500,000 or more population, \$21.24; in those of 200,000, \$14.22; in those of 50,000, \$11.69. It is not wholly that things are done in the larger cities municipally that are done individually or not at all in the smaller, but that the cost of doing the same thing is twice as large in the larger town in some instances, such as fire protection, \$2.75 for each person in the largest and \$1.06 in the smallest enumerated.

The serious phase of the matter is the constant upward movement of the cost of general government in the cities, and presumably in the towns as well. The familiar fact needs only new figures to give it emphasis. That there must be some check placed upon government cost, that there is a limit which will exhaust the patience of the people who pay the taxes, argues itself. The number and variety of things to be done and the greater care and thoroughness with which they are performed may be assumed to be incapable of reduction. The decreasing disposition of people to perform services out of public spirit and to exact pay for them may be thought not to have gone to its bounds. But to the extent that the demand for the municipal bearing of burdens increases and the cities rise to meet it, carrying the cost of government up with them, the need of closer examination of expenditures to insure the full return for each outlay gains positiveness.

There are no tables to show the ratio of equivalents, and the suspicion remains that the percentage of value relatively to outlay varies widely. If the dollars are to be spent in more varied ways and the process of spending grows more costly, all the greater is the need that it shall be made certain that each of them brings back a hundred cents of value. That, and not the cessation of beneficial works, is the municipal problem, and there is no doubt that it has possibilities of betterment over present conditions in the American cities with few if any exceptions.

Civil Suits for Restitution

WITH the interstate commerce commission's drastic, inclusive, unanswerable indictment of the officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, and with the formal demand upon the present directorate by aggrieved stockholders that proceedings begin against recreant trustees for restitution to investors and owners, "one of the most glaring instances of maladministration in all the history of American railroading" enters on a new phase of its history. The investigator and historian having done their duty, often at great odds and under conditions hostile to truth-getting, responsibility now rests upon prosecuting attorneys of states that have seen the law flouted and also upon present officials of the road who are officially committed to administration of the properties in accordance with federal and state laws. The national government still has its duty to perform in enforcing the Sherman act, and may be counted upon to do so if the road's officials decline to accept Massachusetts' latest statutory restrictions. Such litigation impends and carries with it consequences many of which are unpredictable.

It is with quite another matter than the advisability or legality of concentration of power with which this new line of criticism has to do. It goes right to the heart of much of the ethical overthrow that has followed the coming into modern business of the corporation or artificial person or entity. What the limits of responsibility of directors are; how far society in the future will hold them personally responsible for the pecuniary results of policies which they either deliberately or only nominally decree; if held responsible, shall restitution of funds go along with other penalties? These are fundamental questions of today and tomorrow, which the interstate commerce commission, many investors in the New Haven road and the public now want the courts to settle; and it is a matter of comparatively small importance whence the initiative for such litigation comes. If, however, the present officials of the road were to act, the moral effect would be greater.

Already it is intimated that imposition of such standards of vigilance and responsibility upon directors will make it impossible for corporations to find men of parts to serve as trustees of investors' interests. The fact of course is that the graver the obligation imposed by fiduciary posts the finer the type of man assuming the duties. It is the "dummy" director who unwittingly comes under the control of ambitious Napoleons of finance.

THE HORSE might justifiably point with pride to the fact that the oats crop in the United States this year is estimated at 1,200,000,000 bushels. It cannot all go into breakfast foods.

Cost of Cities Grows Apace

CONTRAST in the number of people who in the course of a year visit the birthplace of John Greenleaf Whittier in Haverhill and of the visitors to that of Robert Burns at Ayr was recently made by a Massachusetts newspaper, the Malden News, with the comment that there was a singular disproportion between the 3000 who pay a tribute to the New England poet of the people and the 150,000 who pass the turnstile at the entrance to the humble cottage of the British singer of democracy. The ratio will not be accepted as a measure of the relative interest in the two poets who in the same general era put into verse in the old and new land the same impulse, like interpreters of nature and of human equality. It may better serve to remind Americans, in their possession of easy ways of travel, of the way the haunts of the writer to whom they owe a debt of gratitude are being faithfully kept open to them, and of the places where they can come into intimate reminder of his simple life and its fruits. Aside from the Haverhill house, the home at Amesbury, where he wrote many of his best known poems, is open to the visitor, and there are the house in Danvers, where he spent his summers and was often visited by the contemporaries of a marked literary period, Holmes, Longfellow and Lowell, and the house at Hampton Falls, on the way from Newburyport to Portsmouth, where his ripest years were passed.

As the years pass, recognition of Whittier brightens. He seems surest in the great group to which he belonged to retain his place in the affections of New Englanders, and, it may be said, of Americans. His poems of description of the woodland and the shore are enduring record of the region of the Merrimac and more widely of New England in its natural charm. Reverent thought stirred by the beauty of nature nowhere finds its more graceful record. The eternal verities taught by the stars and the woods and the sea found their translation in his verse—

"The harp at nature's advent strung
Has never ceased to play;
The song the stars of morning sung
Has never died away."

The hymn from "The Tent on the Beach" will long be the medium of common expression of the "looking through nature up to nature's God."

Political history for Americans will never be completely read if it omits the contribution of Whittier to the impulse for freedom in the period of the nation's struggle with the problem of human slavery, and the thought of equality will long turn to his interpretation of democracy for its truest phrasing. This is but partial comment upon the service of Whittier, whereof the relatively small visitation to the haunts of the poet may not be taken as indicating the bounds.

IF THERE were no Panama canal to be opened in the near future the opening of the Cape Cod canal would attract much wider attention and much deeper interest than are likely to be bestowed upon it. Yet it must rank on completion with the great waterways of the world. It exceeds in dimensions the original Suez canal and the present Manchester canal, although it may not carry as great commerce as either in the early years of its operation. Its cost will approximate \$12,000,000, a considerable sum even in this period of immense undertakings and high expenditures. Its length is eight miles; it has a minimum depth of water of twenty-five feet, and is never less than one hundred feet wide at the bottom. It is computed that by using the canal all vessels as far south as Charleston, S. C., will save seventy miles going to and from Boston. The average delay per round trip yearly for barges and schooners going outside the Cape is nearly four days, involving a loss in money of 10 cents a ton on the 7,000,000 tons of coal and lumber carried by tows and sailing craft. On the coal and lumber carried by steamers—about 4,500,000 tons—nearly the same amount per ton will be saved.

These are but a few of the cold statistics with which people throughout a considerable stretch of the Atlantic seaboard of North America will be expected to familiarize themselves, more or less, in the next few weeks. They do not tell, of course, of the tremendous loss to property and to human life the canal will prevent through all the years to come.

Viewed in any and in every light, the formal inauguration of this enterprise, set for the 29th of the present month, will be an event of great moment. For one thing, it will completely change, and much for the better, the route of water traffic between Boston and ports to the south; for another thing, it will form one of the most important links in the Atlantic intercoastal waterway, toward the realization of which thought for a generation and energy for a decade have been persistently directed; and for still another thing, if due advantage shall be taken of opportunity, it will add to the attractions of the country lying between Cape Cod bay and Buzzards bay, thereby opening up new and interesting possibilities to the entire Cape.

IN VIRGINIA 69,936 out of an estimated total of 140,000 qualified voters have signed petitions requesting the Governor to call a state election for the purpose of deciding whether liquor shall continue to be sold. This is in accordance with an enabling act passed by the last Legislature. West Virginia has just put into operation one of the strictest prohibition acts now in force in the United States, and it is fair to assume that the mother state has been somewhat impressed by the daughter's example.

A DENVER corporation that made \$1 clear above the limitation has just paid one cent income tax to the government. It is to be hoped that this corporation will be able to do better in every way next time.

It is evidently going to be in order very soon to speak of certain railway securities as dehydrated stock. And it will assuredly be preferred.

It is announced that Colorado is planning a new scenic road. Scenic roads were planned for Colorado long in advance of all announcements.

IN THE matter of rebuilding, Salem, Mass., cannot take unlimited time, of course, but it should take time enough to build wisely.

Haunts of Whittier Little Observed

Opening of the Cape Cod Canal